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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 14, 1910

One Dollar a year. No. 3

Big Clothing Sale July 9 to 23, 1910

This will be the greatest Bargain Offering ever made in Berea. We are over stocked with Spring and summer suits which must be sold in the next two weeks.

There will also be a deep cut made on all furnishing goods; hats, etc.

R. R. COYLE

Berea, - - - Kentucky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Prosecution of Trust Officers—Woman for President of National Educational Association—Company for Aerial Navigation—Protests against Prize Fight Pictures.

AN ADVANCED STEP:—It is reported on good authority that the government proposes to take an advanced step in the prosecution of trust offenders. No longer will civil suits only be brought against these law breakers, but the government will institute criminal proceedings. This conclusion is reached after the conviction that the law breakers are inclined to wink at civil prosecutions and are often glad to pay their fines and continue to violate the law. It is believed that if they are confined to jail or to the penitentiary, they will think twice before continuing their law breaking career.

A WOMAN AT THE HEAD:—The National Educational Association, the greatest educational organization in the world, has elected Mrs. Ella Flagg Young president for the next year. During the session held at Boston, which has just closed, some fine political maneuvering was done by the women of the organization. Mrs. Young was defeated before the nominating committee but her name was carried before the convention at large and she defeated her opponent, Professor Snyder, president of the State Normal School of Colorado, two to one. In her inaugural address Mrs. Young suggested some important innovations which she hopes to put through during her administration. She is one of the most noted educators of the country, being superintendent of the Chicago City Schools.

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR:—Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, a prominent attorney of New Hampshire, has announced her candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

AERIAL NAVIGATION:—It is announced from St. Louis that a company has been formed to establish an aerial navigation line. Ships are to be used that will carry over one hundred passengers and make a hundred miles an hour in a forty-mile wind. It is claimed that this is the result of a new invention that is to be exploited.

It is also announced from New York that Walter Wellman will attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean in the dirigible balloon, America. This is the air craft that Mr. Wellman was planning to use on his trip to the pole which he was prevented from making by the announcement of Peary's discovery.

PICTURE MEN PROBABLE LOSERS:—It seems likely that the moving picture men who planned to reap such vast fortunes from their films of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, are going to be disappointed. Protests have gone up all over the country and city after city has debarred these shows.

OLD SOLDIERS GOING:—It is estimated that ninety names are dropped

each day from the pension rolls and it is said that the total number of new graves for 1909 reached the enormous sum of 593,961. Soldiers of the Blue and Gray are both vanishing rapidly. The last pensioner of the Revolutionary War was Esther Damon, of Plymouth, Vt., who died in 1906. The last survivor of the war of 1812 was Ulfam Cronk of N. Y., who died in 1905. If the soldiers of the Civil War maintain the same rate of longevity, we may expect the last one to die in 1951.

KENTUCKIAN HUNG IN OHIO:—Carl Etherington of Kentucky was mobbed and hung in Newark, O., last Friday night. Etherington was a special detective employed by the anti-saloon forces and had attempted to arrest a saloon keeper, a former policeman, who was violating the law. In the altercation the saloon keeper was killed, and at night a mob battered down the jail doors and led the young man, pleading for his life, to a brutal death. Governor Harmon of Ohio has suspended the mayor and sheriff of the city and has a special grand jury empaneled to investigate the riot. The entire country is pointing to this Ohio town as an example of how violations of the law on a small scale led to the entire overthrow of government.

ICE CREAM CONES TO GO:—Under the government pure food laws, officers in many places are confiscating and destroying ice cream cones. They are said to contain borlic acid and are very detrimental to health.

PROMINENT CITIZEN DIES

Deep sorrow came in the Barber home last Friday when death took away the husband and father, Mr. John Brooks Barber.

Mr. Barber was seriously ill for a few days only before his death which occurred early Friday morning in the Berea Hospital.

Funeral services were conducted Saturday afternoon in the Christian church by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Watson, and the body was laid to rest in the Berea cemetery.

Mr. Barber was born in Hopkins County in 1865. He came to Berea three years ago from Nicholasville and accepted the position of manager of the Spoke Factory here.

Tho he lived here for a short time only, he won the respect and admiration of all his fellow-workers and neighbors with whom he came in contact.

He was a man of few words, yet the influence of his strong and simple Christian life drew hosts of friends to his side.

Mr. Barber leaves a large number of relatives and friends who mourn his loss. Among his relatives are his mother, one brother and two sisters in Indianapolis, Ind., and his wife and six children, Lela, Hallie and Nina, Emil, Naomi and John.

The family will remain in Berea, and Miss Lela has accepted the position of cashier and bookkeeper of the Spoke Factory. The entire community give their full sympathy to the bereaved ones.

The opening of school throughout the State this week suggests special emphasis of that important event. No one should fail to read the articles by Prof. Lewis on the Teacher and the First Day, by Prof. Seale on the Opening Day, by Prof. Disney on the Institute by Prof. Marsh on Industrial Education for the Public Schools. Attention is called to the following Editorials for this week.

LENGTHENING LIFE.

The average length of life in Switzerland has increased from 21.2 years in the 16th century to 39.7 in the 20th. In other words it has practically doubled in 400 years.

In Sweden the average life is 50.9 years; in Denmark, 50.2; in France 45.7; in England and Wales, 44.1; in Prussia, 41.0; in India, 23.0, and in Mass. 44.1, while for the rest of the union it ranges down in the 30's.

It is estimated that the general average of life in the 16th century was between 18 and 20, a little lower than it is now in India, but it stands at the present time between 38 and 40.

The length of life increases with the practice of sanitation and preventive medicine, and in Germany, where sanitation has reached its highest development, 27 years has been added to the span of life in a century. In Massachusetts it is lengthening at the rate of about 14 years a century.

Most people desire to live long, and there is a way. It is the way of cleanliness or general sanitation. We need not wait a century to get the 15 years added. If we could eliminate the deaths from consumption, typhoid, and the other filth diseases, we would add more than the 15 years at once. And these deaths will cease with cleanliness.

We suggest this health program:
No spit; no consumption.
No flies; no typhoid.

Pure milk and pure water; no diphtheria, no scarlet fever, no cholera infantum, no diarrhoea.

A cold sponge bath every morning in winter and a cold plunge bath every morning in summer, and no colds, and less pneumonia.

BAD BUT NOT HOPELESS.

We have known parents who were satisfied with the Public Schools and justified their indifference by saying, "They are better than they were in our day."

Some people seem to forget that the schools should not only keep step with the progress in other lines of achievement, but that they should be the leaders. Comparisons should not be made with the past except to show improvement. They should be made with other movements that mark progress and with schools in other states and countries.

If we accept this standard of judgment, Kentucky's Educational statistics will be rather startling. Here are some of the statements that were published by the State Superintendent about two years ago.

1238 districts with one room log houses. Even the Blue Grass has its shacks near farms that sell horses at from \$5,000 to \$100,000. One is said to be overlooked by a \$10,000 monument to a dead race horse.

190 districts with no schools at all.
The percentage of attendance in the Public Schools in Ky., less than that of every other state and territory but one, her rank 51st.

In High School and College attendance—the lowest—52d.

As to native white illiterate voters Kentucky, fourth from the bottom—only South Carolina, Louisiana and New Mexico having more.

One county reported with one third of its population unable to read and write.

In two years time there has been some improvement of course, but, possibly, the improvement elsewhere has been greater. If that should be the case we would have the same ratio of backwardness.

Efforts have been made to suppress these figures on the ground that the state's reputation was being injured; but the answer came that the outside world knew them before the state did; and even now they are not generally known.

We do not hesitate to publish them though we must cover our faces in shame as we do it. They ought to be known by every parent; they must be known by every teacher if the situation is to be greatly improved; and in this our Public School number we give them the greatest possible prominence that they may inspire teachers and officers to greater efforts at this the very opening of the schools for the year.

As we see it, to put our schools on a plane of efficiency and equipment for the work for which they are intended, twelve steps of progress are needed, as follows:

The reading habit in the home.
Beautiful School surroundings.
Interior decoration and equipment.
Proper heating, ventilation and lighting.
Increased Teaching force providing for grades.
Medical inspection.
School gardens.
Physical training.
Consolidation of Rural Schools.
Agricultural training.
Manual training.
Domestic Science.

S. S. PICNIC

The Annual picnic of the Sunday School of the Berea Baptist church was held last Saturday in the beautiful grove on the Gabbard Farm just east of town. The day was perfect and the attendance large. After a big picnic dinner there were many games for young and old. A number of balloons were sent up and all had a genuinely good time.

An unusual and striking feature was the parade with which the day began. The entire Sunday school formed in marching array, class by class, sixteen classes in all, and marched to the stirring music of the College Band from the Church up Richmond Street to Main Street, around the Square and down Center Street to the Picnic Grounds.

This Sunday school has an enrollment of about 300 and although there were not this many in the parade there were enough to make a great showing. The companies while marching in double column, extended over two blocks. All the classes

wore special costumes or carried special colors and carried class banners, while in addition everyone in the parade carried an American flag.

The first prize for making a fine appearance in the parade was awarded to Mrs. W. H. Porter's class. There were some thirty girls marching in this class, all dressed in white, wearing yellow oxford-caps and carrying a daisy-chain which reached from shoulder to shoulder of each girl. The second prize was awarded to Miss Nannie McWhorter's class.

The parade and picnic were both a great success and are characteristic of the enthusiastic endeavor and enterprise of this Sunday school.

Go from Hema to Haar Nawa.

A rug said to be worth more than £10,000 and the finest in the world has been presented to the White House at Washington by a wealthy Armenian merchant of New York. This precious rug is imperial silk, heavily jeweled with rich pearls, turquoise, rubies, and other precious stones. It has been framed as a screen for the adornment of the president's parlor.—London Times.

NO DEPOSIT is too small to be welcomed at this bank: it is the frequency of deposits that shows character.

Your State Laws.

The laws of our state, as concerns savings banks, have been framed to protect the interests of depositors.

Good banking laws, together with good men in the bank, are the best protection the depositor can have.

If you are a depositor in this bank, you have both. Good men obeying good laws—that is the guarantee we give our patrons.

If such an evidence of protection and service appeals to you, we shall be glad to have you deposit here. You can begin with \$1.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

W. H. PORTER, President

J. F. DEAN, Cashier

THE POLITICAL ARENA IN OUR OWN STATE

In the political arena events seem to be taking the direction suggested last week in the article entitled, "The Pot Simmers."

There is news from the summer capital, and there is news from Sagamore Hill, the latter rather holding the stage in point of interest.

The President's Callers.

The president has had many callers, the chief of whom has been Sec. Ballinger who came away very much assured, it seems, and rather defiant toward all the critics of himself and his policies. The rumor that he carried his resignation along to hand to the president must have been all off. At least he did not present it, and that seems now to be very far from his thought. He says he is in the fight to stay. That he is still very much in the saddle, or is thought to be, is evidenced by the widespread belief that another prominent Forest official is soon to go—Mr. Newell.

Country's Verdict.

The country has condemned Ballinger, but the court of inquiry has not, and in all likelihood never will. They are too well up in the game of politics to do so, if they ever intend to, until after the fall elections.

And if the investigating committee finally hands in its verdict exonerating Ballinger, the country is too well onto the situation now to ever feel that Pinchot lost his fight for the people. He has already won; for the administration is now doing the things for which he contended, the president having withdrawn many millions of acres of land from public entry during the past week in compliance with the new conservation law.

Mr. Ballinger seems to think that these withdrawals vindicate him before the country, but it will be long before the people forget that the law under which the withdrawals are now made is but the result of the popular demand upon congress which followed the sacrifice of Pinchot.

Rivers and Harbors Bill.

President Taft has had plenty to do besides discuss matters with his callers. Some of the bills passed by congress awaited his signature, and one in particular required a great deal of attention before it could be disposed of. It was the Rivers and Harbors Bill which provides an expenditure of fifty million dollars on certain designated improvement projects.

The president does not like the bill and at one time thought very seriously of vetoing it, but concluded not to do so, contenting himself with severely criticizing it, warning congress that he would never sign another like it, and indicating the kind of measure that should be passed. The chief objection to the bill is that there are too many projects included and not enough money appropriated to complete many of them. Congress thus puts itself in the position of being forced next session to make additional appropriations to save the work already done, and in many cases the delay occasioned by the wait for appropriations will entail tremendous waste. Bills of this kind are popularly dubbed, "Pork Barrel" measures, for the reason that much of the money appropriated is handed out by congress as a kind of sop to more or less doubtful constituencies. The Press of the country is

(Continued on fifth page)

Commission Government for Lexington—Deficit in State Finances—Bad Flood in Magoffin County—Another Victim of Pellagra—Big Fire at Mt. Vernon.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT ASSURED:—Reports from Lexington indicate that the commission form of government, that has been agitated for weeks, has met with such approval as to insure the calling of an election to vote on the plan. It is claimed that more than 45 per cent of the city's voters have signed the petition and it is thought that the scheme will carry in the election.

STATE'S FINANCES IN BAD SHAPE:—The state treasurer announces that the income for the last fiscal year is much less than during the previous year while the expenditures have increased enormously. The exact figures given by the treasurer are: \$5,838,680.09 for 1909 and \$6,657,598.63 for 1910, a difference a little more than \$181,000, while the expenditures for the state for 1910 have been \$976,006.34, more than receipts.

THE MAGOFFIN COUNTY FLOOD:—News continues to arrive of the terrible flood in Magoffin County. It seems that the first reports were by no means exaggerated. Numbers of homes were swept away and farms devastated. Six lives were lost and some 450 are homeless. A recent account describes the narrow escape of the wife of Representative Langley, of the tenth Congressional district. Only her steady nerve and marked heroism saved her life and that of the household of her mother-in-law at Spurlock, Floyd Co. The governor has issued a call for aid to the sufferers.

THE DREADED PELLAGRA:—Pellagra, which is fast becoming a scourge, has claimed another Kentucky victim in the person of Mary Hall, a negro woman of Franklin, Ky. In connection with this news item it is interesting to note that a report from North Carolina announces the discovery of the cure of this terrible disease, in the form of a blood serum. It is to be hoped that this report is well founded.

BIG FIRE AT MT. VERNON:—Last Sunday morning the town of Mt. Vernon was visited with a destructive fire. The stores of U. G. Baker, F. Krueger & Son, and S. W. Davis were burned. The merchants sustained a total loss of buildings and stock with the exception of Baker who saved some of the goods in the store. The loss is estimated at \$35,000 but the insurance amounts to about \$26,000.

FIGHTING THE DUST:—Bids are being let in Fayette County for oiling the roads to allay the dust nuisance. The work is to be done differently from last year. Only one side is to be oiled at a time leaving the other side for traffic until the oil has taken effect. This is only another movement in the direction of the work of general sanitation.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

By Prof. Disney.

Do its fruits justify its existence? Does it deserve to live any longer? What a price should be placed on the head of any man or woman who would raise such a question? Well, you are at least half way right. But is it properly appreciated? Our Teachers' Institute is an old institution. It is a wise and beneficial pro-

(Continued on last page.)

THE DIVA'S RUBY

By F. MARION CRAWFORD
 AUTHOR OF "SARACINESE," "ARETHUSA" ETC.
 ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine, but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, desiring the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margaret da Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$5,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"I never heard such an amusing set of stories as you are telling me to-day," she said.
 "That particular one is Logotheti's," he answered, "and he can probably tell you much more about the girl."
 "Is she really very pretty?" Margaret asked.
 "Well," said Van Torp, quoting a saying of his favorite great man, "for

"No, not!" Mr. Van Torp was actually blushing. "I mean his form—or her form—"
 "Oh, her figure? You merely guessed it was a girl in boy's clothes?"
 "Certainly. Yes. Only, you see, he had a kind of fit—the boy did—and I thought he was going to faint, so I picked him up and carried him to a sofa, and—well, you understand, Miss Donne. I knew I hadn't got a boy in my arms, that's all."
 "I should think so!" assented the Englishwoman. "Am sure I should! When you found out she was a girl, how did she strike you?"
 "Very attractive, I should say; very attractive," he repeated with more emphasis. "People who admire brunettes might think her quite fascinating. She has really extraordinary eyes, to begin with, those long frilly eastern eyes, you know, that can look so far to the right and left through their eyelashes. Do you know what I mean?"

"Perfectly. You make it very clear. Go on, please."
 "Her eyes—yes," Mr. Van Torp appeared to be thinking again. "Well, there was her complexion, too. It's first-rate for a dark girl. Ever been in a first-class dairy? Do you know the color of Alderney cream when it's ready to be skimmed? Her complexion's just like that, and when she's angry, it's as if you squeezed the juice of about one red currant into the whole pan of cream. Not more than one, I should think. See what I mean?"
 "Yes. She must be awfully pretty. Tell me more. His she nice hair? Even teeth?"
 "I should think she had!" answered Mr. Van Torp, with even more enthusiasm than he had shown yet.



"Send Mr. Van Torp's Man Up, Potts."

people who like that kind of thing, I should think that would be the kind of thing they'd like."
 The prima donna smiled.
 "Can you describe her?" she asked.
 "Did you ever read a fairy story about a mouse that could turn into a tiger when it liked?" inquired the American in a tone of profound meditation, as if he were contemplating a vision which Margaret could not see.
 "No," said she, "I never did."
 "I don't think I ever did, either. But there might be a fairy story about that, mightn't there?" Margaret nodded, with an expression of disinterested interest, and he went on: "Well, it describes Miss Barack to a T. Yes, that's what I call her. She's put 'Barak' on her business card, whatever that means in a Christian language; but when I found out it was a girl, I christened her Miss Barack. People have to have names of some kind if you're going to talk about them. But that's a digression. Pardon me. You'd like a description of the young person. I'm just thinking."
 "How did you find out she was a girl?" Margaret asked, and her tone was suddenly hard.
 "It was a question of form, you see," he said awkwardly.
 "Form? Formality? I don't understand," Margaret was really puzzled.

"They're as small and even and white as if somebody had gone to work and carved them all around half a new billiard ball, not separate, you understand, but all in one piece. Very pretty mouth they make, with those rather hroiled-salmon-colored lips she has, and a little chin that points up, as if she could hold her own. She can, too. Her hair? Well, you see, she's cut it short, to be a boy, but it's as thick as a beaver's fur, I should say, and pretty black. It's a silky kind of hair, that looks alive. You know what I mean, I daresay. Some brunettes' hair looks coarse and dusky, like horsehair, but here isn't that kind, and it makes a sort of reflection in the sun, the way a young raven's wing-feathers do, if you understand."
 "You're describing a raving beauty, it seems to me."
 "Oh, no," said the American innocently. "Now if our friend Griggs, the novelist were here, he'd find all the right words and things, but I can only tell you just what I saw."
 "You tell it uncommonly well!" Margaret's face expressed anything but pleasure. "Is she tall?"
 "It's hard to tell, in men's clothes. Three inches shorter than I am, maybe. I'm a middle-sized man, I suppose. I used to be five feet ten in my

shoes. She may be five feet seven, not more."
 "But that's tall for a woman."
 "Is it?" Mr. Van Torp's tone expressed an innocent indifference.
 "Yes. Has she nice hands?"
 "I didn't notice her hands. Oh, yes, I remember!" he exclaimed, suddenly correcting himself. "I did notice them. She held up that ruby to the light and I happened to look at her fingers. Small, well-shaped fingers, tapering nicely, but with a sort of firm look about them that you don't often see in a woman's hands. You've got it, too."
 "Have I?" Margaret looked down at her right hand. "But, of course, hers are smaller than mine," she said.
 "Well, you see, orientals almost all have very small hands and feet—too small, I call them—little tiny feet like mice."

Margaret's own were well-shaped, but by no means small.
 "The girl is in London, you say?" Her tone made a question of the statement.
 "She was there two days ago, when I left. At least, she had been to see me that very morning. Almost as soon as she was gone I went out, and in the first shop I looked into I met Logotheti. It was Planey's, the jeweler's, I remember, for I bought a collar stud. We came away together and walked some time, and he told me the Tartar girl's story. I asked him to dine to-day, but I was obliged to leave town suddenly, and so I had to put him off with a note. I daresay he's still in London."

"I dresay he is!" Margaret repeated, and rising suddenly she went to the window.
 Mr. Van Torp rose too, and thought of what he should say in taking his leave of her, for he felt that he had stayed long enough.
 The prima donna was still looking out of the window when the door opened and her English maid appeared on the threshold. Margaret turned at the sound.

"What is it?" she asked quietly.
 "There's Mr. Van Torp's man, ma'am," answered Potts. "He wants to speak to his master at once."

"You had better tell him to come up," Margaret answered. "You may just as well see him here without going all the way downstairs," she said, speaking to Van Torp.

"You're very kind, I'm sure," he replied; "but I think I'd better be going, anyway."

"No, don't go yet, please! There's something else I want to say. See your man here while I go and speak to Mrs. Rushmore. Send Mr. Van Torp's man up, Potts," she added, and left the room.

The American walked up and down alone for a few moments. Then the impassive Stemp was ushered in by the maid, and the door was shut again.

"Well?" inquired Mr. Van Torp. "Has anything happened?"
 "Yes, sir," Stemp answered. "They have turned us out of the house, sir, and your luggage is in the street. Where shall I have it taken, sir?"
 "Oh, they've turned us out, have they? Why?"

"Well, sir, I'm afraid it's partly my fault, but there must be some misunderstanding, for I'm quite sure I didn't whistle in your room, sir."

"So am I, Stemp. Quite so. Go on. What happened?"

"Well, sir, you hadn't been gone more than ten minutes when somebody knocked, and there was the landlord, if that's what he calls himself, and a strange German gentleman with him, who spoke English. Rather shabby-looking, sir, I thought him. He spoke most unkindly, and said I was driving him half crazy with my whistling. I said I hadn't whistled, and he said I had, and the landlord talked German at me, as it were sir. I said again I hadn't whistled, and he said I had, the shabby gentleman, I mean, speaking most unkindly, sir, I assure you. So when I saw that they doubted my word, I put them out and fastened the door, thinking this was what you would have ordered, sir, if you'd been there yourself, but I'm afraid I did wrong."

"No, Stemp. You didn't do wrong."

"Thank you, sir."

"I suppose, though, that when you put them out they didn't exactly want to go, did they?"
 "No, sir, but I had no trouble with them."

"Any heads broken?"

"No, sir, I was careful of that. I sent the landlord downstairs first, as he was a fat man and not likely to hurt himself, and the shabby gentleman went down on top of him quite comfortably, so he did not hurt himself either. I was very careful, sir, being in a foreign country."

"What happened next? They didn't come upstairs again and throw you out, I suppose."

"No, sir. They went and got two of these German policemen with swords, and broke into the room, and told me we must move at once. I didn't like to resist the police, sir, it's sometimes serious. The German gentleman wanted them to arrest me, so I offered to pay any fine there was for having been noisy, and we settled for two sovereigns, which I thought dear, sir, and I'd have gone to the police station rather than pay it, only I knew you'd need my services in this heathen town, sir. I'm highly relieved to know that you approve of that, sir. But they said we must turn out directly, just the same, so I re-packed your

things and got a porter, and he's standing over the luggage in the street, waiting for orders."

"Stemp," said Mr. Van Torp, "I'd been whistling myself, before you came in, and the lunatic in the next room had already been fussing about it. It's my fault."

"Yes, sir. Thank you, sir."

"And it will be my fault if we have to sleep in a cab to-night."

The door opened while he was speaking, and Margaret heard the last words as she entered the room.

"I'm sorry," she said, "I thought you had finished. I could not help hearing what you said about sleeping in a cab. That's nonsense, you know."

"Well," said Mr. Van Torp, "they've just turned us out of the one room we had because I whistled 'Parsifal' out of tune."

"You didn't whistle it out of tune," Margaret answered, to Stemp's great but well-concealed astonishment. "I know better. Please have your things brought here at once."

"Here?" repeated Mr. Van Torp, surprised in his turn.

"Yes," she answered, in a tone that forestalled contradiction. "If nothing else can be had you shall have this room. I can do without it."

"You're kindness itself, but I couldn't do that," said Mr. Van Torp. "Bring our things to this hotel, anyway, Stemp, and we'll see what happens."

"Yes, sir."

Stemp disappeared at once, and his master turned to Margaret again.

"Nothing will induce me to put you to such inconvenience," he said, and his tone was quite as decided as hers had been.

She smiled.

"Nothing will induce me to let a friend of mine be driven from pillar to post for a lodging while I have plenty of room to spare!"

"You're very, very kind, but—"

"But the mouse may turn into a tiger if you contradict it," she said with a light laugh that thrilled him with delight. "I remember your description of the Tartar girl!"

"Well, then, I suppose the hyena will have to turn into a small woolly lamb if you tell him to," answered Mr. Torp.

"Yes," laughed Margaret. "Be a small, woolly lamb at once, please, a very small one!"

"Knee-high to a kitten; certainly," replied the millionaire submissively.

"Very well. I'll take you with me to hear 'Parsifal' to-morrow, if you obey. I've just asked Mrs. Rushmore if it makes any difference to her, and she has confessed that she would rather not go again, for it tires her dreadfully and gives her a headache. You shall have her seat. What is it? Don't you want to go with me?"

Mr. Van Torp's face had hardened till it looked like a mask, he stared firmly at the wall, and his lips were set tightly together. Margaret gazed at him in surprise while he spoke have counted ten. Then he spoke slowly, with evident effort, and in an odd voice.

"Excuse me, Miss Donne," he said, snapping his words out. "I'm so grateful that I can't speak, that's all. It'll be all right in a second."

A huge emotion had got hold of him. She saw the red flush rise suddenly above his collar, and then sink back before it reached his cheeks, and all at once he was very pale. But not a muscle of his face moved, not a fine was drawn; only his sandy eyelashes quivered a little. His hands were thrust deep into the pockets of his jacket, but the fingers were motionless.

Margaret remembered how he had told her more than once that she was the only woman the world held for him, and she had thought it was nonsense, rather vulgarly and clumsily expressed by a man who was not much better than an animal where women were concerned.

It flashed upon her at last that what he had said was literally true, that she had misjudged an extraordinary man altogether, as many people did, and that she was indeed the only woman in the whole world who could master and dominate one whom many feared and hated, and whom she had herself once detested beyond words.

While these thoughts were disturbing her a little, Mr. Van Torp recovered himself; his features relaxed, his hands came out of his pockets, and he slowly turned towards her.

"I hope you don't think me rude," he said awkwardly. "I feel things a good deal sometimes, though people mightn't believe it."

They were still standing near together, and not far from the door through which Margaret had entered.

"It's never rude to be grateful, even for small things," she answered gently.

Her handsome head was a little bent, and her eyes were turned to the floor as she passed him going to the door.

"I'm going to see the manager of the hotel," she said. "I'll be back directly."

"No, no! Please let me—"

But she was gone, the door was shut again, and Mr. Van Torp was left to his own very happy reflections for a while.

Not for long, however. He was still standing before the table staring at the coral-flowers and poppies without consciously seeing them when he was aware of the imposing presence of Mrs. Rushmore, who had entered softly during his reverie and was almost at his elbow.



"This is Mr. Van Torp, I presume," she said gravely, inclining her head. "I am Mrs. Rushmore. You have perhaps heard Miss Donne speak of me."

"I'm very pleased to meet you, Mrs. Rushmore," said the American, bowing low. "I've often heard Miss Donne speak of you with the greatest gratitude and affection."

"That's nice," Mrs. Rushmore answered with gravity, and as she established herself on the sofa she indicated a chair not far from her.

It was only proper that Margaret should always speak of her with affection and gratitude. Mr. Van Torp sat down on the chair to which she had directed rather than invited him; and he prepared to be bored to the full extent of the bearable.

"I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Rushmore," he said in the proper tone of mournfully retrospective admiration. "He was sincerely lamented by all our business men."

"He was," assented the widow, as she would have said amen in church, in the right place, and with much the same solemn intonation.

There was a moment's pause, during which the millionaire was trying to think of something else she might like to hear, for she was Margaret's friend, and he wished to make a good impression. He was therefore not prepared to hear her speak again before he did, and much less for the subject of conversation she introduced at once.

"You know our friend, Mons. Logotheti, I believe?" she inquired suddenly.

"Why, certainly," answered Van Torp, brightening at once at the mention of his rival, and at once also putting on his moral armor of caution. "I know him quite well."

"Indeed? Have you known many Greeks, may I ask?"

"I've met one or two in business,"

"Well," said Mrs. Rushmore, "I am surprised."

While she was still surprised Mr. Van Torp tried to make some running, and asked an important question.

"May I ask whether, as Miss Donne's oldest friend, you would look favorably on my proposal, supposing she were free?"

Before Mrs. Rushmore could answer, the door opened suddenly, and she could only answer by an energetic nod and a look which meant that she wished Mr. Van Torp success with all her excellent heart.

"It's quite settled!" Margaret cried as she entered. "I've brought the director to his senses, and you are to have the rooms they were keeping for a Russian prince who has not turned up!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Turn Obstacles to Stepping Stones.

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The Transfiguration

Sunday School Lesson for July 24, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 17:1-8, 14-20.
Memory verses, 1, 2.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him."—Matt. 17:5.
TIME.—Autumn of A. D. 29. A week after our last lesson.
PLACE.—One of the spurs of Mount Hermon, and a village at its foot.
Suggestion and Practical Thought.
1. The Prayer Meeting on the Mountain Top.—V. 1. Luke 9:28-29. "And after six days." Luke counts the parts of days before and after these six. These six days were a period of incubation, of crystallization, of the sudden revelation of the way Jesus must set his part as the Messiah, and that they must share a cross instead of a throne; which threw them into the gloom of the dungeon of Giant Despair.

"Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John." It was the same favored three who a few months later were nearest to him as he prayed in Gethsemane, and still later were recognized as "pillars" of the church (Gal. 2:9).

Luke (9:28-29) tells us that Jesus went up into the mountain to pray; and that the Transfiguration took place while he prayed.

What did they pray for? It must have been for light, for strength, for guidance for help.

The answer.—Through the Transfiguration.—Va. 24. While he was praying (Luke) and in answer to his prayer, he was transfigured before them.

"And his face did shine as the sun." Nothing less than the brightest and most glorious of all objects within knowledge—so bright that it destroys the eye to gaze directly upon it—could express the radiant glories of Jesus' face, when his heavenly nature shone through the veil of his flesh,—one of the few hints as to our resurrection bodies. Compare the description of Jesus in Acts 9:3 and in Rev. 1:16.

"And his raiment was white as the light," i. e., luminously white, "as no fuller on earth can whiten them" (Mark) i. e., with a supernatural whiteness; "white, and glistening" (Luke).

"Then answered Peter," not to any question, but to the feelings the scene awakened. "Lord, it is good for us to be here." Peter spoke the truth. The experience was good, and would make him a better and more useful man all the rest of his life. It widened his outlook. It gave him a new idea of the glory that awaited the faithful. It exalted his knowledge of Jesus' power and glory, and gave strength to his trust in him.

"The Divine Testimony."—Va. 58. "While he yet spake," was speaking. "A bright cloud, revealing the divine presence, an incarnation of the ineffable light of God, veiling his glory, yet making it visible to man, as the clouds that veil the sun enable us who cannot gaze into his face yet to see his beauty and glory."

"And behold a voice out of the cloud." The same voice which had been heard once before at his baptism. "This is my beloved son." Adding the voice of God to the attestation of the scene itself, and interpreting the scene. This truth must be impressed upon the disciples so that they should never lose their faith even in the dark times that were in follow; and while others were calling Jesus a criminal and blasphemer the disciples could always see him in his true glory. "Hear ye him." For he is the ambassador of God, bringing the message of love from heaven. "Hear" implies faith and obedience.

Some lessons from the Transfiguration.—1. Our richest and most heavenly experiences come in and through prayer, and often from united prayer. "Tell me your prayers and I will write the history of a soul."

Coming Down from the Mountain; and the Work Awaiting Them There.—Va. 9-18. On the way down the disciples asked Jesus about a subject which perplexed them. They could not understand how it could be true that Elijah was a glorified spirit, and Jesus the Messiah, and yet the promise he fulfilled that Elijah must come before the Messiah. Jesus explained that John the Baptist, coming in the spirit and power of Elijah, was the fulfillment of that prophecy.

Jesus forbade them to tell the vision they had seen.

Conclusion. A lesson on Faith.—Va. 19-20. "Then came the disciples to Jesus apart" in the house (Mark), away from all that were curious and faultfinding. Ministers sometimes proclaim to the world the fruits of the church to be overcome, when they should discuss them with the church alone.

"Why could not we cast him out?" They were puzzled, and disappointed, especially as he had conferred on them authority to heal.

20. "And Jesus said . . . Because of your unbelief." i. e., "your little faith."

Illustration. God says to a man, do the work of a thousand men. But that is harder than to remove mountains. Yet Christian civilization has invented machinery by which any man can do it. The faith on this low plane, that has worked patiently, steadily, with God's physical powers, and wrought seeming impossibilities, is an illustration of the power of spiritual faith taking hold of God.

And this is more than an illustration. The conquering physical impossibilities have been one means through which the moral impossibilities have been overcome.

Summer Finery



THE happy possessor of a touring car, or the happier occupant of one, who regularly takes the air in someone's else touring car, presents herself these days in a bonnet and a protecting coat which fastens into a "coat-dress." This garment is of pongee or linen, very practical, dainty and a protection against the dust from collar to hem. It is shaped in such a variety of ways that one may choose from among the pattern books the most becoming style. The simplest lines remain the best and the coat-dress should be plain. Trifling details, of the washable variety, is another choice in fabrics, where the wearer has reason to wish to get something other than pongee or linen.

The bonnet is made of Madagascar cloth on a supporting veil frame and does not crush the hair. The crown is made of an oblong piece folded in and the bonnet is finished about the face with shirred taffeta silk. Ties of the taffeta, made from piece-silk, are fringed out at the ends and hemmed at the sides. The frames which support these bonnets hardly deserve the name, for there is so little to them. The cloth is a wiry fabric which needs little help to retain its place, but the bonnet is designed to be cool and the wire supports are made to that end. It must not set too close to the head. These pretty head pieces look very simple and they are—as simple as a sunbonnet—which is not so easy to make successfully, as its appearance might indicate. Wash silk or suede-like gloves enable the autoist to be always daintily gloved; if several pairs are provided clean gloves are always on call, for they may be washed and dried over night.

It takes a very great beauty indeed to appear at once charming and "blowzy." This summer's auto clothes

are the most practical we have had. The roomy coat-dress is complete and covers up a multitude of well-protected finery, or maybe a kimono—no one can tell which, until the garment is taken off.

Every one who possesses a lace coat or a scarf or a shawl is making the most of many opportunities. What with tunics, stoles, overskirts and all sorts of draperies, and the universal use of lace, every good old piece is having an airing. This is likely to continue for, if the shadows that are cast before are in any way authoritative, the silhouette of the Empress Josephine seems to be lengthening across the land abroad, and has already arrived over seas to us. Skirts are narrow to inconvenience at the bottom and figures suggest that the corset is about to be forgotten—in effect—but not of course in reality. American women have ceased to accept everything Paris chooses to hand out to them, however, and it remains to be seen just how the banded skirts and coats will be received. But there is no doubt about the liking for soft draperies, and old classic models never fail of some degree of welcome. The manner of draping fine bits of old Chantilly is shown in the picture just as a suggestion to some one who may own a mantle or shawl or a long scarf. There are any number of ways by which it may be made to become a part of the costume. Shawls are arranged with the point fastened to the bodice at the bust line, plaited at the waist on each side of the front, but hanging free at this point, and tucked to the skirt at the sides. This is not the only manner of placing them. With trained gowns the fine shawl of old lace may play the most important part of the composition.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.



INGENIOUS COAT HANGERS

Good Substitute for a Regular Article When Such is Not at Hand.

A coat or jacket of any description should be kept on a coat hanger—when not being worn. If a regular hanger does not chance to be on hand a good substitute can be evolved by making a tight roll of wrapping paper or newspaper and tying about the center a string with loops left to hang it on the hook.

The paper roll if sufficiently thick will keep a coat in shape nicely. Most waists are also better hung up than laid in a drawer. In traveling it is especially convenient to be able to fashion good hangers with only a few old papers, a bit of string and just a moment's time and work.

For traveling the small cases of extension hangers are delightfully compact and a great convenience. These hangers can also be bought separately and a bag of silk or dainty made for them to be carried in.

A Flounce Finish.

To finish the upper edge of a flounce on a delicate white frock there is suggested a new idea in a spray of silk flowers. A long and trailing tendril made of a milliner's fold of delicate pink satin is tacked along the line of joining where the chiffon or tulle is fastened to the skirt. Hanging from this at distances of three or four inches are single rosebuds, the smallest imaginable, made of pink ribbon and each one attached to a leaf made of delicate, narrow green ribbon.

Now, at wider intervals, and reaching upward from the long tendrils, there appear wandering sprays of the same pink silk fold ending with a tiny pink bud. On the same frock the sleeve is finished with a similar hand-made decoration and the shoulder line below the subyoke.

Chamois Cushions.

With a pattern cut out as for stencil work, the chamois cover of a cushion is lined with rich brown satin or velvet and finished round the edge with a brown silk cord. A second cushion top of chamois has its conventional design burnt upon it—very delicately burnt—with the pyrographic needle, because this leather is too delicate for careless work.

AMUSEMENT ROAD TO HELL

By Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell
Pastor St. James M. E. Church
Chicago

I shall talk about some roads leading out of Chicago which are not on the map. These roads take different routes, but all lead to the same awful destination.

There are many traveling these roads who are not fully aware of their destination. We should all listen to the warning of Solomon, who said, "Ponder the path of thy feet." The best travelers are open to mistakes. It is easy to get off the right road. It is both humiliating and fatal to get on the wrong road, especially when the train never stops and there is no return ticket.

The tragedy of life is that young men and women who need most wisdom have the least. I am standing here tonight as a guard at the station gate, warning people against taking the amusement road which leads from Chicago to hell.

Many young people, and older, are making the mistake referred to here by Solomon—the mistake in supposing that there is nothing better in life than amusing one's self. All thoughtful folk value recreation. They know that there must be hours of rest and change of thought and employment. Body and mind need rest. Science is teaching us that even inanimate matter gets tired and needs a rest. Car wheels and razors alike need rest. There is a strange restorative power in steel to recoup itself after its molecular have begun to crystallize and grow brittle.

God has implanted in each of us an instinctive love for those things which will bring rest to mind and body. We need to unbend. We need to relax muscle and rest brain. Hence the play-element is our safety valve. Wit and humor give rest and relaxation to the mind. People who never laugh have poor stomachs and never live out half their days. God intends his children to come to their best. He wants us to be fitted for work, and we can only be best fitted for work when we have had opportunity for the needed play.

Amusement is as much a part of God's program for our life as is work. The old notion that a sorrowful life is a sign of piety and that sanctity is measured by the degree of one's misery, has long since been exploded. There is some sarcasm but more truth in the old notion that the Puritans opposed bullfighting not so much on the ground that it gave the bulls pain as that it gave the people pleasure.

There are a thousand ways in which God has planned for the happiness of his children. It can be relied upon that the amusements God would have us freely employ are such as are devoid of these four things: First, they must not be unduly extravagant; second, they must not be damaging to health; third, they must not be detrimental to the mind, and fourth, they must not be contrary to good morals. These four principles are fundamental, and we must judge all pleasures by them.

There are many going along the amusement road to hell for fear, if they are Christians, they will not have a good time. Worldly-minded, evil-minded people do have a good time, according to their standard of what a good time is. Many a youth needs to have his ideal of pleasure changed; and until he does he will be unable to be happy according to rational ideals.

A drunkard may have a good time according to his present ideal; but when he comes to self-mastery he will no longer seek pleasure in such bestial manner. According to their tastes, wicked people have jolly times. But so soon as their lives are transformed by divine grace, they come to loathe the sty of the swine, because they are now qualified for the refined joys of the palace.

They who find their pleasures in the gratification of the fleshly appetites cannot understand how one can find joy in the realm of the mental and spiritual.

A Christian can enjoy even far more the legitimate pleasures of the physical senses, for they have not been dulled or diseased by satiety. His mind can grasp the wonders and beauties of the world with keener vision, because his powers are not dulled by dissipation. The Christian finds no bar across any pathway of pleasure which does not lead to sorrow and defeat. He finds every pathway open which leads to the pleasures which bring no sting.

The devil lies when he tells a youth he must be bad to be happy. Any man who will open his eyes can see that it is the transgressor of God's laws who has the hard time. It is the devil's children, not God's, who have a hell of a time on earth.

Many are going down to hell on the amusement road because as they say, they do not want any check or restraint upon them. I frequently am told by men and women that they would join the church if there were no restraint upon them; if they could do as they please.

Some churches have tried it. There are so-called liberal churches which have required almost nothing in the way of subscribing to a creed, and who have required less in the way of moral restraints on personal conduct. I state history when I say that such churches have not grown for 40 years.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursling, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 20, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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FOR SALE: House and lot on Walnut Street. Cottage of five rooms, well built, nearly new. For terms call on Mrs. Lida Whyland.

Everybody present enjoyed the "chain" meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church, led by Miss Ethel Todd last Sunday evening. On account of the bad weather the meeting was held indoors. A special feature was added in a duet by Mr. S. W. Boggs and Mr. J. R. Warrington.

R. H. Chrisman, "The Furniture Man" will re-tire your buggy with the best rubber that can be had for \$11, \$15 and \$16.

Ralph Patin, class '10, is attending summer school at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Miss Corwin is spending six weeks of her vacation as an instructor in the Library School at Chautauqua, New York. During her absence Mrs. Ridgeway is acting Librarian. Mrs. Ridgeway is occupying the Taylors' rooms at Boone Tavern.

The Union Church Sunday School picnic held last Saturday at Slate Lick was one of the finest in years. About 150 children and parents attended and all enjoyed the usual races and games and a fine dinner at noon on the grass. A baseball game between the boys of the school occupied the afternoon. The weather man has always favored Mr. Burgess for in almost twenty years as Sunday School superintendent his annual picnics have escaped the rain, this year was no exception.

Julia Walker is cooking at Boone Tavern for the summer.

Jesse Murrell will lead the C. E. meeting of the Union church next Sunday night with the subject, "The Christian use of letter writing." If the weather is clear the meeting will be held in front of Lincoln Hall, otherwise in the Parish House. Every one is cordially invited.

Miss Estle H. Ames of Springfield, Mass., is visiting her nephew Mr. Rufus H. Church. She expects to be in Berea for a month or more.

Miss Ada M. Dinkelman expects to leave, for a two weeks vacation with Miss Lorena Howard at the home of the latter's sister in Wolfe County, in a few days.

Prof. Faulkner gave his health lecture before the teachers of the Bell County Institute at Middlesboro last Wednesday night, and the Whitley County Institute and citizens of Williamsburg Thursday night. He was accompanied to both places by Mr. Wm. Rogers who operated the lantern.

Large building lot for sale on Prospect Street. Apply to W. L. Flannery.

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantings—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

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HOW TO PREVENT IT

Cows that are bitten and pestered all day by flies can't do their best. You know that as well as we do; no wonder the milk yield falls off during the summer.

How can horses work or travel when they are continually kicking and switching at flies and mosquitoes?

How can feeding stock thrive when they do not have a quiet minute during the day?

Let us furnish you a preventative. Doesn't cost much. 25 cents will buy 2 1-2 gallon of n-ished spray; 40 cents buys 5 gallons.

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INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

The friends of Messrs Eben Hundy and Gilbert Benge, former students of Berea College, will be pleased to know that they have joined the Brickmasons Union and are now working on a roundhouse for the C. & O. R. R. Co., at Russell, Ky.

CARD OF THANKS

I want to thank my many friends and neighbors for the kindness shown me and my family in our dark hour of bereavement.

Mrs. J. B. Barber.

A. C. Maulden and daughter of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. J. B. Barber of this place.

Miss Sam Stewart, a graduate in the Berea Nurses' Training Course has been called to attend the little son of Congressman Edwards at London, Ky. Miss Stewart has headquarters at Corbin and is making for herself an enviable reputation as a competent nurse. The Congressman's friends throughout the 11th district will be glad to hear that the physicians express hopes of his son's recovery.

Mrs. Robertson who has been visiting friends and relatives in Ohio for two weeks has returned. She reports a most delightful time.

Inquisition.

"What sort of role does Rounder take in the new drama?"
"An emotional one. In the big scene he is offered a drink which he has to refuse."

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

It has been rumored that I have sold my stock of goods and am going to leave town, this is a false report. I have not sold out at all, neither do I want to sell. You will find me at the same old stand ready to deliver the goods. Come and see for yourselves.

Thanking you for all past favors and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I am as ever your friend
P. Scott,
Richmond Street, Berea Kentucky.

Special for this week
All 10c Canned Goods, 3 for 25cts.

TO

Phone 18 **WALTER ENGLE** Berea, Ky.

STATEMENT

The following is a statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Fourth of July Celebration.

SUBSCRIPTIONS	
W. G. Nisley	\$2.50
R. H. Chrisman	5.00
J. K. Baker	2.50
A. H. Short	1.00
Andrew Isaacs	2.50
C. D. Erwin	1.00
W. C. Gamble	1.00
E. L. Roberia	1.00
M. L. Slpek	1.00
J. A. Burgess	1.00
C. M. Canfield	1.00
H. C. Wolfe	1.00
T. A. Adams	1.00
G. T. Johnson	1.00
L. L. Shadell	1.00
N. J. Coyle	1.00
E. B. Scrivner	1.00
Bert Goldington	1.00
Frank Voss	2.00
J. W. Hunsom	1.00
L. A. Davis	2.00
Kidd & Robinson	5.00
W. J. Tatum	2.50
J. J. Braunsman	1.00
P. Scott	2.50
J. P. Hoan	1.00
S. W. Hoan	1.00
H. Hudson	1.00
S. R. Seale	1.00
Geo. Dick	1.00
J. W. Welch	5.00
A. L. Gott	1.00
Lester Hill	1.00
R. J. Engle	1.00
J. L. Gay	2.00
J. R. Robertson	1.00
R. R. Coyle	2.50
W. C. Engle	2.50
Mrs. Early	5.00
Jennie E. Yist	1.00
W. C. Haley	2.50
S. R. Baker	5.00
W. G. Rosi	2.50
Porter-Howell Co.	5.00
P. Cornelius	2.00
Berea Overall Co.	2.50
C. I. Day	1.00
F. E. Matheuy	1.00
Bert Galtbird	1.00
Porter Drug Co.	5.00
A. J. Smith	1.00
Holliday & Co.	2.50
H. E. Taylor	5.00
J. B. Barber	1.00
A. P. Smith	1.00
S. T. Mitchell	1.00
F. O. Blaser	1.00
Rhodius & Hayes	1.00
Porter Drug Co.	1.00
for selling	
privileges on	5.00
grounds	1.70
Lemons Sold	
Total	\$17.95

EXPENDITURES	
Telegrams to James Watt Reine	\$1.81
National Fig. & Eng. Co. 281 Posters	6.50
Expenses	1.50
Tacks and Labor	27
Signs on Band Wagon	20
Porter Drug Co. Fireworks	64.78
Prize, Pole Climb	1.00
Prize, 100 yard dash, Boys under 9 years	1.00
Mowing Athletic Field	1.00
Grand Total	80.39
Pig for Pig Race	1.50
Two Laborers on Athletic Field	2.00
Holliday & Co. 500 lbs. for free lemonade	2.50
Welch & Co. Box Lemons	2.75
Sugar for lemonade	3.25
Two barrels for lemonade	3.00
Large advertisement in Citizen	4.56
Erection of Speaker's Stand and use of	1.81
Horse and Wagon	1.00
500 Hand Bills or Posters	1.00
Prize, sack race	1.00
College Band, Wagon and Mules for Band	1.00
Uncollected Subscriptions (Goal)	8.00
Balance to Credit of "Fourth of July Fund" in Berea Bank & Trust Co.	7.98
Total	\$127.95

July 11, 1910
I respectfully submit the above report of moneys subscribed, collected and disbursed in the administration of the celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY. A copy of the above report, the original Subscription List, the Book of Accounts and all Bills and Statements are on file with the Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Signed:
H. R. Howells,
Chairman Finance Committee.

CLEAN POLITICS

Perhaps nine-tenths of all persons in the two old parties will say there is no clean politics. Yet when a way is pointed out each one will say, YOU can't do it, implying I will stay in the old rotten party I once loved so well. Clean Politics is a weekly paper yet not weak but strong for civic purity which will be sent any one 20 weeks for 5c per copy, address, John M. Jackson, Berea, Ky.

MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

Having decided to quit farming, I offer for sale privately, my farm of about 500 acres of fine blue grass land, 10 miles south of Richmond, four miles north of Berea, and one mile east of Whites Station, on the L. & N. railroad.

This is one of the best Stock Farms in Madison County. There are 80 acres in corn, about 100 in wheat and balance in grass. The improvements, consist of a good modern brick house,

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.
a bag cash, at

W. J. Tatum's
Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.
Berea, Kentucky



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.
Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

metal roof, eight large rooms, besides laundry and cellars. Three good stock barns, three large tobacco barns, four tenement houses. Brick 100 house, buggy house, poultry house, wagon sheds, corn cubs, wood houses, and a number of smaller buildings.

There are two large cisterns at back door. Kitchen sink, with pump in kitchen. Fine young orchard and good garden. The farm is newly fenced with heavy wire fence and locust posts, around the entire place. The Richmond and Berea turnpike bounds the farm on the east, and Silver Creek on the west. The large flouring mill of R. L. Potts & Son is only half mile away affording a home market for all grain raised on the farm. There are a number of never failing springs and a fine pond at the mile shed, 10 feet deep and covering half acre of land. There are 15 lots of from one to fifteen acres, nearly all with sheds and winter in them. This is one of the best improved places in the county.

This farm is susceptible of division, and about 275 acres or more could be sold with the improvements. This farm is especially adapted to the dairy business and stock raising. This farm can be bought at a bargain, and on easy terms, and possession of a portion of it given the first of September, and full possession given on Jan 1st, 1911. This is a rare opportunity for a young active man, who wants to make money. Come and see the farm or address the owner,

J. W. Herndon,
R. D. No. 1, Berea, Ky.

Cut Prices on Men's and Boys' Suits For 15 Days

\$10.00 Suits Cut to	- - -	\$7.98
12.50 " " "	- - -	9.98
15.00 " " "	- - -	11.98
18.00 " " "	- - -	12.98
20.00 " " "	- - -	14.98
22.50 " " "	- - -	16.98

Come Early and Get First Choice

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

The Secret of Youth

Do you ever wonder how you can remain young, or why other women older than you, look younger than you do? The secret can be put in a few words: "Preserve your health, and you will preserve your youth." By "health" we mean not alone physical health, but nerve health, as, sometimes, magnificently strong-looking women are nervous wrecks. But whether you are weak physically or nervously, you need a tonic, and the best tonic for you is Cardui. It builds strength for the physical and nervous systems. It helps put flesh on your bones and vitality into your nerves.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"My mother," writes Mrs. Z. L. Adcock, of Smithville, Tenn., "is 44 years old and is passing through the change of life."

"She was irregular and bloated and suffered terribly. My father stepped over to the store and got her a bottle of Cardui, which she took according to directions and now she is up, able to do her housework and says she feels like a new woman." Try Cardui in your own case.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

THE OPENING DAY

BY PROF. SEALE

There are many things that tend to make the opening day of the school the most important of the entire year.

The pupils will not learn more geography or spelling on that day than on any other. Teaching from books will not begin the first day, perhaps. No lessons have been assigned. But each pupil will learn a lesson that day that will make success or failure easier for the remainder of the year. Each pupil will form a judgment of the teacher and that judgment will be determined largely by the teacher's actions on the opening day. The pupils will either pronounce him a success, put him on probation or declare him a failure. Their judgment will be determined by the teacher's actions.

What are some of the things which must be done if we are to make a good beginning?

First, we must know what to do. The teacher who begins school without a definite plan for the first day will not make the best beginning. I know it is easier to trust to the inspiration of the moment. I know teachers say following a plan makes the work stiff and formal, but the result is not always the best. Indeed, it seldom is, and the fault is not in having a plan but in not being familiar with the plan. We frequently hear this criticism on the minister. "He had his sermon prepared, and

read it." True, he read it but the trouble was it was only half prepared. If it had been thoroughly prepared he should have needed no manuscript, yet every sentence was the result of careful thought. So, it is with the teacher's plan. When the plan is formed it is only half prepared. He should make it his own, he should be free in it.

The teacher must be master of the situation. But he should not tell the school that he is. I remember a teacher on opening day, a man of some two hundred pounds, who came before his school for the first time with this remark, "I want all of you to know that I am master of the situation." "Actions speak louder than words." Let the teacher do just the right thing in every move on that opening day and he will be master of the situation. This requires thought and planning.

Second, the teacher must get acquainted.

Now, he may not be good at remembering names and faces but he must cultivate that habit. Each little boy or girl who comes to school learns the teacher's name the first day and he does not see why the teacher can't remember him. If the teacher is obliged to ask him his name three or four times on as many different days, he thinks his memory is poor. This does not help any.

I never let the first day pass without getting many of the names fixed, and I have worked many schemes

YOUR YOUNGSTER WILL KNEEL

in admiration of the flour that produces that delicious bread, cake or pie he so dearly loves. Mothers who use our Cream of Wheat flour are surprised and delighted at the heartiness of the children's appetites and the freedom from ordinary ills. Try a sack your self. The children will eat a lot more, but that's better than buying medicind.



Made by..... **BEREA ROLLER MILLS**Ky.
ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Farms Wanted

We have parties desiring to purchase farms which we are unable to furnish. If you have any farm property that you desire to sell you should put the same in our hands at once.

PORTER-HOWELL CO.

Berea, Kentucky

to find out the little fellow's name without asking him the second time. Third, the teacher must feel the importance of his work.

I wish every teacher in the state of Kentucky might conduct a self-examination on this point. Let him ask himself this question, "If I were the employer of the teacher in this district would I consider this school worth teaching and this teacher (myself) worthy of employment? Do I honestly believe it would pay the state of Kentucky to employ me to teach this school?" If he does his success is assured. No man or woman can give himself or herself enthusiastically to a work which is not felt to be important.

Fourth, the teacher must set high standards for his work; high standards for his conduct, for his pupils' conduct and work.

Here again, it is not best to make a speech of an hour's length explaining these standards.

It is enough if he has them in mind day by day, for his pupils will feel his hold upon them; becoming stronger and they will begin to progress. Order, most grow; a teacher's ability to teach must become more manifest, habits of study must grow; mastery of the subject must grow. This is the secret of success.

Fifth, every teacher should start an educational "boom" in his district which will be permanent. Let him imagine he is a real estate agent and that he has a hundred lots to sell in a certain town. How would he plan the day of the sale. He would study each lot—just how to present its strong points. He would work night and day to make it go. But he is more than a real estate agent. He is an architect sent out by the state to build character, citizenship—men.

How infinitely more important; how infinitely greater the responsibility. A lot may go unsold and increase in value by the sale of those around it. Not so with the child. He must be taught or his value decreases with the education of those around him.

"A child is better unborn than untaught."

THE TEACHER AND THE FIRST DAY

By PROF. LEWIS

"Every day is a fresh beginning. Every morning is the world made new; You who are weary of sorrow and sinning. Here is a beautiful home for you. A home for me and a hope for you."

"All the past things are past and over. The tasks are done and the tears are shed. Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover. Yesterday's wounds which snarled and lacerated. Are healed with the healing which might has shed."

"Let them go, since we cannot relieve them. Cannot undo and cannot atone. God in His mercy receive 'em. Only the new days are our own. Today is ours, and today alone."

"Here are the skies all burnished brightly. Here is the sun and the stars shining. To face the sun and to share with the moon in the elation of dew and the cool of dawn."

"Every day is a fresh beginning. Listen my soul to the glad refrain. And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning. And, purples forecasted, and possible pain. Take heart with the day and begin again!"

The beautiful thought so beautifully expressed in these lines from "In Tune with the Infinite" have helped me greatly, so I give them to my teacher friends who will so soon, very many of them next Monday, begin a new term of school.

We should all be "young teachers," feeling that we are beginning our work, no matter how many years we have taught. To be young means to be able to grow and be enthusiastic and adjust and adapt ourselves to new conditions. To be old means to lack these powers, to see life as a thing finished. The teacher who is old in this sense has no right to stand before a school as teacher. It matters not whether his age be eighteen or eighty.

See in this present term of school, friend teacher, a great new opportunity, such a one as you never before possessed, for such it is.

In writing to young teachers then, I trust that I am writing to all. What will you do the first day is a serious question. Out of my own experience let me give a few suggestions which may be of value.

In the first place have a program made out in full. If possible be thoroughly familiar with your school by a close study of the records of the previous year. It should show you the number you should have in the various grades. Have your program made out on a large sheet of paper which you can see half across the school room. Be sure that every grade has a class between each intermission. In that way you will at once win the respect of the school, for children admire a teacher who seems to know just what he wants to do.

In the second place put every one to work at once. Make a short talk, very short, usually, and invite your trustee to say a few words, but do not insist.

After this pass paper and pencils to those who do not have them and place a set of questions on the board something as follows.

What is your full name?
What is your father's name?
What is your age?

In what reader did you read last year?

Did you finish it?
Do you like to go to school? Tell why you do, or do not?
What game do you like to play best?

What do you expect to be when you are grown?

When you finish these questions study the reading lesson which you like best so that you can read it well.

Let all but the primary class start on these questions and by the time you have had a talking lesson with them your first reader class will have at least answered the four questions.

In this way every child may be put to work at once, and work is the surest method of securing good order and interest.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

By PROF. MARSH

I think we are all agreed that the leading interest of Kentucky is agriculture, and as far as can be seen that will continue to be the leading interest in the future. On the face of it, it seems rather strange that our state should require boys and girls, a large majority of whom will spend their lives on farms, to attend school six months in the year for a period of fourteen years and in all that time not touch in any vital way upon the vocation which most of them will follow. A mere glance at the text books of our country schools will convince any one that this is what we are doing at present. The one excuse for such a course would be that there are no phases of rural life which can be studied with advantage in the country schools. This is certainly not the case. Some of our sister states like Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and others are finding out by actual experience that there are a great many phases of rural life which furnish just as good material for intellectual training as the exercises which are used in our present text books and furthermore, that touch with the actual affairs of life in the class room arouses great interest and enthusiasm in both pupils and parents and, when he really gets at his job, the teacher.

Men like Hayless of Ill., and Ex-Superintendent Harvey of Wisconsin and others who have had actual experience in this line of work, all testify to its value and to its practicality when undertaken in the right way.

The first great difficulties to be overcome are habit and custom. We have all been brought up on a certain course of study in the public schools and whenever any of us come to teach in the public schools, the easy thing is to teach the things which we ourselves were taught. Another difficulty is that many parents do not see any problems in agriculture, in gardening or in dairying. They have a certain amount of knowledge which has been handed down to them from their ancestors and this knowledge has enabled them to win a certain amount of success and the tendency is to feel that that is all that needs to be known about agriculture or rural life. In order to overcome these difficulties teaching along agricultural lines must be begun right and must be done by a teacher who knows his business.

So the first point to determine is how to prepare a teacher for this work. I do not think that a set of questions regarding agriculture, dairying, etc., put into examinations, which could be dug out from books and answered on paper would amount to very much. I think a much wiser way to get at the problem would be for our normal schools to introduce a certain amount of laboratory work which would show absolutely how to take poor soil and bring it up to the point of high productivity; which would show how to make good creamery butter that would be firm and solid instead of the soft mushy rolls which are dubbed country butter. These should not be long, exhaustive, scientific courses but should take the more practical points from the shorter agricultural courses, such as those at Wisconsin University, Minnesota, and other schools, which have taken up the problem, so that in a short course of ten or twelve weeks the teacher would have several practical lines worked out, one or more of which he could put into operation in the school where he was going to teach. When he came to teach this work, the laboratory method would be the one used. It would not be giving pupils facts through books and then leaving them the part of the work which is frequently the most difficult, to turn that book knowledge to practical account.

When we come to name the lines of work which any given normal school would undertake we are swamped by the multitude of important and interesting lines of work pertaining to country life which present themselves and each school would have to decide for itself, what names would be best adapted to the community in which it is located. Some

Announcement

Subscriptions are now being received for stock in the United States Savings Bank which will be established in Berea.

The proposed capital of the Bank is \$50,000.

The price of each share of stock is \$10.00—a price that will enable people of moderate, as well as large, means to become stockholders.

Seldom have the people of Madison County and Eastern Kentucky been offered such a sound, high-grade investment—an investment that affords both unquestioned safety and a substantial return.

Applications for stock, and all inquiries should be addressed to W. H. Porter, Trustee, Berea, Kentucky.

Some of the men who will act as Directors upon approval of the stockholders of the Bank are:

E. F. Coyle J. R. Hayes H. R. Howell
G. E. Porter A. W. Stewart R. H. Chrisman
Andrew Isaacs W. H. Porter J. K. Baker

United States Savings Bank

Berea, Ky.

schools might take up the matter of pruning, budding, grafting, with spraying and other problems pertaining to fruit growing. Others might start with dairy work, others with stock breeding and judging, still others with gardening, or with the bringing up of poor soils. A course in improving poor soils would be especially adapted to all sections of the country where slate rock exists. Others might take up the culture and improvement of grains like corn and wheat. Some of the most interesting things presented at the Superintendents' meeting of the N. E. A. in Chicago a few years ago were experiments made by an Illinois boy, showing how corn is colored. He planted white and red corn in the same field. He found out by actual experience that if he removed tassels from all the stalks of red corn that the corn was invariably white. If he removed tassels from all the stalks of white corn it was invariably red, showing that the fertilization of the corn from the tasseled determines its color. If he left the tassels of both red and white the result was a mixture in color. The amount of corn produced on an acre can be increased by using improved seed, the quality of corn can be changed so that corn is now produced with a much larger per cent of protein in it than is in the ordinary varieties. All of these things not only bring problems which demand intellectual activity and arouse interest, but will finally bring results which will add hundreds and thousands of dollars to the various communities and millions to the state as a whole.

It seems to me that we have gone long enough on the old basis of teaching a curriculum which has no vital hold upon the life of the community and that the time has come to wake up, to stop wasting to a very large degree the time which is spent in our schools and begin to put those things into the curriculum which will actually put the pupils in touch with the real affairs of life. In our rural communities at least this will be accomplished by introducing in a sane and wise way problems which bear upon the actual life which the pupils are now living and which they will continue to live. We have not at all exhausted the subject by the matters already mentioned. The possibility of making country homes and grounds beautiful and of bringing in to country life through co-operation, lecture courses, libraries, and other things which will lift the rural community out of its monotony and grind are all questions which must be solved before our country communities begin to reap the full advantages of life which are in store for them. In spite of all difficulties let us take hold of the problem with faith. Telephones, trolley-cars, automobiles, and the rest of the mechanical advantages of the twentieth century are here to help us out. It is certainly time to begin the work in earnest and with the expectation of sure and large results.

A Nose for the Truth.
Exact truthfulness had its proper reward in the following instance:
Teacher—Now can you tell me what the olfactory organ is?
Boy—Please, sir, no, sir.
Teacher—Quite right.—Sketch.

THE POLITICAL ARENA
(Continued from first page)
inclined to give the president the credit of delivering a solar plexus blow to this kind of traffic.
Ex-President Roosevelt Watched.
Oyster Bay has been closely watched during the week. It has been re-

marked that while there have been many callers of both the Insurgent and Stand-patter type, Mr. Ballinger has not been there and he probably won't.

Last week we characterized Mr. Roosevelt as a party man and a harmonizer, and this weeks news tends to justify that characterization. He is on the best of terms with the president and the administration while undoubtedly differing widely from them on many minor details of policy. He agrees to enter the campaign in Massachusetts for Senator Lodge, a Stand-patter, and at the same time promises to stump Indiana in the interest of Senator Beveridge, an Insurgent and a radical opponent of the present tariff.

Enters New York Politics
The greatest interest, however, seems to have centered around the former president's entrance into New York politics.

The chief measure before the special session of the New York legislature was a bill providing for direct primaries. Gov. Hughes had been trying to force the passage of this bill for some time and public sentiment seems to be decidedly in favor of it. There was, however, much doubt of its passage and Mr. Roosevelt was asked to give the measure his support. This he did in a strong letter to the State Senator whose name the bill bears. By Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy a number of votes were secured, but not enough to win, and while Gov. Hughes, after two defeats, announces that he will now give up the contest, the public is demanding that Mr. Roosevelt make the fight his, and the indications are that he will enter the lists.

Mr. Taft and the Supreme Court.
The highest ambition of Mr. Taft for years was to become a member of the Supreme Court, and he would have been, if the urgent call had not come to assume the governorship of the Philippines which put him on the road to the presidency.

He is thus likely never to be a member of the court but he becomes now, in a significant sense, the maker of the court. No president has ever had the appointment of a majority of the court's members, and but few have been called upon to appoint a Chief Justice. He has already filled the vacancies caused by the death of Justices Peckham and Brewer, and now he is called upon to name the successor to Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Moody is soon to retire and Justice Harlan is 73 years of age and his retirement is expected at any time.

Secretary Knox has been spoken of for Chief Justice, but many are hoping that Gov. Hughes may be selected for that place instead of Justice in Justice Brewer's place. But it is too early yet to tell just who will receive the appointment. Possibly not even the president knows. A distinguished jurist himself, it would seem that this court crisis would find ready solution at his hands. It is sincerely to be hoped that he may make wise selections.

In Democratic Lime-light.
In this summary of the week's political history we should be able to say something about the Democrats. We can't say much, for they are not giving out much for publication. The leaders have not yet been found though they may be in the making. Governor Harmon of Ohio is looming up as a presidential possibility, and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri is widely spoken of as a winner, but, of course, Bryan must be heard from and we must wait.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Six Months60
Three Months35

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



It must be convenient to have the Japs to blame when anything goes wrong with drydocks in the Orient.

Exclusiveness can be carried too far. Here's a Cincinnati dude who carries his private street car strap.

That young man who jumped into the river because his girl didn't love him merely carried into effect what thousands have at one time or another threatened to do.

In Mexico City the Mexicans put flowers on the graves of the American soldiers who "licked them to a standstill" at Chapultepec. War develops some queer sentiments.

It is likely that the earthquakes in Costa Rica have an origin like the great earthquake in San Francisco—a settling of the earth's crust. No volcanic outburst sufficient to account for the shakes in Costa Rica has been reported.

The Pennsylvania state department of health is doing a good thing in seeing that dealers in food supplies do not expose eatables to flies. Now that we know the fly for what he is, we are bound to consider him more of an enemy than ever.

French railroads are reported to have forbidden kissing in the stations with a view to accelerating train service. O, that's all right. Let the trains pull out. Most of the osculators are not passengers. It's a habit and the station the best place to indulge in it without attracting undue attention.

The women of a church in New York are to have a church-going hat. The ungallant men complained of the big hats, which prevented them from seeing the preacher, and the women agreed to a reform. The men had threatened to quit the church, but the women countered by leaving them without a plausible excuse.

A Chicago paper says that it is uncertain whether St. Louis, Boston or Baltimore will prove to be the fourth city in the country in population. As St. Louis was about 66,000 ahead of Baltimore and 15,000 ahead of Boston, ten years ago, and growing much faster than either, this is a cruel kick from an old-time rival.

Nine thousand men will be employed in taking the census in Canada next year. The department of agriculture does the work over there, and members of the party not in power declare that the census means that a fat slice will be divided among "the smaller type of partisans." Methods of taking the census on this side of the line have much improved in recent years. Probably Canada will follow suit in time.

And now a Japanese spy has been captured in Ecuador. It appears that Japan is offering to help Peru in case of war with Ecuador. The vigilance of our anti-Japanese talkers has evidently foiled the Mikado, and since he despairs of getting a foothold in this country he is intriguing in South America. Since the trouble has shifted to Ecuador, perhaps Mr. Hobson and his fellows will be quiet for a while.

The United States and Mexico have taken the initial steps toward making international regulations for traffic in the air. Certain provisions of the agreement will permit governments to treat as smugglers or pirates those who fly across the border without due regard for the customs laws. Apparently if we are to have a whip for business and pleasure we must also have aerial war vessels and revenue cutters.

The latest cotton report shows conditions distinctly improved as compared with those of last year at the same date. The warmer weather prevailing in the south may be counted on to hasten maturity and possibly will increase the output over even the present estimate. Fears of a shortage have had a somewhat serious effect on the market, but the slump in prices shows that some speculators at least have overreached themselves.

FIGHTING MAD OVER THE RIOT

WILL REMOVE MAYOR ATHERTON AT ONCE AND SHERIFF LATER.

GOVERNOR JOURNEYS TO TOWN

City Has Been Run By the Law Breakers—Evidence Incredible of Belief Before Executive—Officers Shadowed Right in the Capitol.

Columbus, O.—Mayor Herbert Atherton, of Newark, will be suspended from his office by Gov. Judson Harmon, and Vice Mayor John M. Ankele will rule in his stead in that city of riot and bloodshed. This is as certain as anything can be within human probability.

After this action will come the suspension of Sheriff William Linke, under the recently enacted Eubanks law, aimed at the extirpation of lynching. Atherton will be reached under the section of the municipal code of 1902, the law which former Attorney General Wade H. Ellis ruled was inoperative insofar as the hearings of accused mayors were concerned.

Gov. Harmon hastened to Newark directly after his arrival from Charlevoix, stopping only long enough to get a bite to eat and remove the dust of travel.

As he said upon his return he wanted to view the scene of the rioting with his own eyes, to interrogate the mayor and the sheriff and learn their stories from their own lips. It was plainly evident that he was eminently satisfied with what he saw and learned. On being asked concerning his intentions, he replied: "It would be unfair for me to say anything at this time because I am to be a judge, as it were, in these hearings. I must content myself with the mere statement that there will be action immediately."

WILL ENTER THE LONG RACE

Wright and Curtiss, Monarchs of All Bird Men, to Fly From New York to National Capital.

New York.—One of the most important races in the history of aviation is planned to take place in the near future between this city and Washington, D. C. In this contest it is planned to have both the Wright brothers and Glenn Curtiss take part, and the aeronauts who have the contest in charge are arranging final details. The race will be for a purse of \$20,000.

Both Mr. Curtiss and the Wrights have expressed their willingness to take part in the contest, and have asked that the conditions governing the contest be sent to them at once. The race will probably take place early next month, the starting place being here. Arrangements are being made for stops in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the finishing point somewhere inside the limits of the Federal capital.

ONLY EIGHT DAYS TO SETTLE.

Mexico City, Mex.—By all odds the heaviest judgment ever found by a Mexican court was handed down in the decision of the second civil court of the federal district in the case of the Mexican Mine Development Co. against George D. Barron, a New York promoter, who has for several years been operating in Mexican mines. The amount of the judgment is \$23,059,049—\$50,000,000 in Mexican silver, which is equivalent to exactly one-half that amount in American gold. The decision is final, and Barron is allowed only eight days in which to settle. This is the last act in litigation which has extended over a period of 10 years.

BOY BANDITS WERE CAPTURED.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Three boys, none of whom has reached the age of 17 years, held up a street car in the real "Jesse James" style, and shot and killed a passenger. Two of the youthful bandits were captured and confessed to their complicity in the crime, but blamed their missing companion for the shooting.

Auto Skidded Over Cliff.

St. Collins, Colo.—W. H. Allison, president of the First National Bank of Boulder, was probably fatally hurt, and Judge James Garriques and Harry P. Gamble, of the state district court, sustained severe injuries when an automobile in which they were riding skidded over a cliff at Virgilville, 35 miles northwest of here, and fell 18 feet.

Died During Voyage.

Queenstown.—On the arrival of the steamer Arabic it was learned that Rev. Patrick Lyons, an American priest, had died on July 5 during the voyage from New York. Father Lyons was traveling for his health.

Ten Deaths at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—With the humidity at 85, 15 degrees higher than at any time during the present hot wave, and the thermometer higher than 90 until the sun went down, there were 10 deaths and 100 heat prostrations.

THE SONG OF THE COUNTRY



INDICTED AS JURY TAMPERER

CHICAGO GROCER CHARGED WITH TRYING TO CORRUPT.

Indictment Furnishes Sensation in Legislative Bribery Scandal—Browne's Case Continued.

Chicago.—A fresh sensation in connection with the legislative bribery scandal arose when State's Attorney Wayman Wednesday announced that an indictment had been voted charging John A. Maloy, a grocer, with attempting to corrupt Oscar T. Morford, a juror in the recent trial of Lee O'Neil Browne.

Morford, his wife and his father, Thorough Morford, testified before the grand jury. Mrs. Morford testified that shortly after the Browne jury had been sworn, she went to Maloy's grocery within the neighborhood in which the Morfords live. Maloy, she said, gave her two cigars, which he asked her to give to her husband, who had been accepted on the jury. Maloy asked her to use her influence to persuade her husband to vote for the acquittal of Browne, holding out as a reward of doing so that Morford would not have to work for a railroad any more as he would get a lump of money.

By agreement between counsel the retrial of the case of Lee O'Neil Browne, charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator, was continued to July 20.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S PATH

Hits Circus and Shatters Tent, Killing One—Levels Crops—Wires Are Down.

Watertown, S. D.—One dead and a score injured, the main tent and menagerie tent of Ringling's circus in ruins and two horses killed is the result of a tornado here.

The spectators had barely left the tent when the first blast ripped the canvas into ribbons. The canvas caught fire from the lamps and was carried blazing into the air by the gale.

It was the heaviest hailstorm ever witnessed in the Red river valley.

It extended over the northern part of Grand Forks county and across Polk county, Minnesota.

In some sections the crops were pounded down to the ground and leaves were stripped from the trees.

Details are meager, as all wires are down west.

Reports received from Breckenridge, Minn., Grand Forks, N. D., Sioux Falls and Brookings, in South Dakota, tell of bad storms and much damage inside the storm belt, but details are lacking.

NAVY HEADS ARE FORCED OUT

Captains Veder, Wright and Underwood Make Way for "New Blood"—Selections Cause Surprise.

Washington.—"Plucked" from the active list of the navy, Captains D. W. Veder, Edmund H. Underwood and Edward Everett Wright were retired. The trio of compulsory transfers completes the quota of fourteen vacancies necessary in the active list to permit promotions under the "new blood" provisions of the naval personnel act.

The selections made by the board of five admirals surprised naval officers.

American Warships at Marseilles.

Marseilles.—The naval academy practice squadron consisting of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, with 500 midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, arrived in harbor Friday from Plymouth.

Rain Stops Forest Fires.

Calumet, Mich.—Heavy rain here Friday broke the prolonged drought and proved a blessing to farmers whose crops were greatly damaged. The rain extinguished the forest fires in numerous parts of this district.

WRECK DEATHS NUMBER 23

Big Four Officials Place Blame for Railroad Accident at Middletown on Train Dispatcher.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Three names were added to the list of killed in the wreck on the C. H. & D. tracks near Middletown, and the death of two more, which is expected by the physicians, will bring the number up to 25.

William Anniger of Springfield, an unidentified white man now at Middletown, and Evelyn Lloyd of Round Point, Me., who died at the Dayton hospital, complete the list of those who lost their lives as a result of somebody's blunder.

Officials of the Big Four say that the cause of the wreck can be found in the fact that train dispatcher Smith of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road in Dayton, is alleged to have "busted" or revoked an order giving the freight train until 1:07 p. m. to make the siding at Poastown, and is said to have failed to give the passenger a copy of this order. Had he given Pilot Wall a copy of this order the passenger train would have remained at Poastown until the freight passed it. General Manager Gould of the C. H. & D., replying to the statements made here by Wall, says the case was something like that, but he would not say so positively.

An eleven-months-old baby hurled 100 feet from the telescoped second car of the wreck was found alive in a nearby corn field many hours after the accident. The baby was orphaned by the wreck, both parents having been killed in the wreck.

HUGHES FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

Governor Will Probably Succeed Melville W. Fuller As Head of Supreme Court.

Washington.—With the death of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and the probable retirement of Associate Justice William H. Moody of the Supreme court, President Taft will have two vacancies in that court to fill within the next few months.

It is generally believed that Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York, who has been confirmed as an associate justice, will be promoted to chief justice, and that Lloyd W. Bowers of Chicago, solicitor general of the department of justice, will be appointed justice in his place. The other alternative suggested is that Mr. Bowers be made chief justice, it having been understood here for some time that the president considered him qualified in all legal respects for the place. It is known, however, that President Taft has considered Governor Hughes also in this connection so far as his abilities are concerned.

YOUNG TAFT IS EXONERATED

State Commissioners Find That President's Son Was Not Responsible for Auto Accident.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft was informed that the state highway commissioners have completed their investigation into the accident in which Robert Taft, son of the president, ran down with an automobile Dr. Gregorio, an Italian laborer.

Young Mr. Taft is completely exonerated, the commissioners deciding that he was in no way responsible for the accident and the president will be informed that his son may have an automobile license as soon as he cares to apply for it.

Paris Faces a Railway Strike.

Paris, France.—A general railway strike is threatened. The men, who demand an increase in wages and other concessions, Thursday voted to strike in principle pending the result of negotiations with the companies.

Building to Honor Bill Nye.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Bill Nye memorial committee has decided that the memorial shall take the form of a building at the Stonewall Jackson Training school at Concord, N. C.

SLAYER IS LYNCHED

MOB STORMS NEWARK (O.) JAIL AND HANGS "DRY" DETECTIVE.

HAD KILLED A SALOONIST

Officers of Anti-Rum League Raid "Near Beer" Saloons in Which Man Is Shot and Dies Later—Then Trouble Begins.

Newark, O.—Battering down the doors of the jail, a mob of women, men and children Friday took Charles Etherington, an anti-saloon detective, who confessed to having killed a man here, and lynched him in the public square.

The mob which had been increasing all evening at the jail became frenzied and refused to listen to pleadings for preservation of order.

They broke all the jail windows and rammed in the outer door, taking the keys from the jailer. They quickly found the prisoner's cell on the second floor and then, dragged by a rope, the man was taken up Third street to the square and across the park to the southeast corner, where he was strung up over the arm of a telephone pole.

The shooting of Howard and the lynching of Etherington is the culmination of long standing trouble between the "wets" and "drys" here.

Etherington and twenty others, all said to be "dry" detectives, came here from Cleveland and other places to get evidence against "near beer" saloons. At the first place no trouble arose. At the second Charles Richards, the bartender, was handcuffed for over an hour. At the third place visited the trouble started.

A mob of 2,000 gathered and threatened the detectives. With revolvers drawn the Anti-Saloon league officers retreated to a hotel. The police interfered there, arresting eight of the detectives.

At the police station, where they were searched, revolvers, black jacks and cartridge belts were taken from them.

The remaining twelve detectives broke and ran, pursued by the howling mob. Half a dozen were caught and beaten. The police rescued most of them. A downtown crowd fell on James Henderson of Columbus, and beat him so severely that he was taken to the Newark hospital. Etherington, who fled to the ball park, snatched in his flight and the crowd set upon him. Howard, the proprietor of a "near beer" saloon, the last place searched by the detectives, was in front of Etherington when the latter drew a revolver and fired.

Etherington was hurried to the jail with a yelling mob at the heels of the police who were protecting him. All afternoon the crowd stormed about the place threatening to lynch the detective.

The crisis came when word was flashed from the Newark hospital that Howard, who was a former city policeman, had died there of his wound. Up to this time Sheriff William Linke apparently had the situation well in hand. When it became known that Howard was dead an immense crowd gathered in front of the jail, the windows were smashed, the door battered in and Etherington dragged out and strung up.

Newark, which over a year ago was voted "dry," has "near beer" saloons which the Anti-Saloon league officials have in the past said they suspected of selling beer. Feeling has been high against the Anti-Saloon league for a long time.

FALLS FAR WITH AEROPLANE

Baroness De La Roche Loses Head at Approach of Other Aeronauts—Is Fatally Hurt.

Bethany Plain, Rhelms.—Baroness De La Roche, the first French woman aeroplanist, was injured probably fatally here Friday by falling from a height of more than 150 feet.

Baroness De La Roche had flown around the field once at a height of 80 meters (250 feet), when suddenly in front of the applauding tribune she appeared to become frightened and confused at the approach of two other aeroplanes. She began to descend, but while still 50 meters from the ground lost control of the machine. The aeroplane turned over and fell like a log.

The baroness' legs and arms were broken. Her mangled body was removed from the wreckage and taken to the hospital, where she is said to be dying. It was found that her skull was fractured.

While momentarily conscious the baroness said that the rush of air from a motor passing over her head had frightened her, whereupon she cut the ignition and lost control of her machine.

This is the second fatal accident at this meeting, Aviator Wachter having been killed.

One Killed in a Wreck.

Mason City, Ia.—One person was killed and several injured when a south-bound Illinois Central freight train plunged into Red Cedar creek, near here, Friday. Fifteen cars went over the 20-foot embankment.

Pinchot to Speak in Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo.—It was announced Friday that Clifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the government, will deliver an address before the Knife and Fork club of this city on the night of July 15.

HAS PRAISE FOR POINDEXTER

CONGRESSMAN HAS CONFERENCE WITH ROOSEVELT.

"Insurgent" Is Candidate for United States Senator From State of Washington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. — One of Colonel Roosevelt's important conferences was held with Representative Poindexter, an insurgent from the state of Washington.

It can be stated that Congressman Poindexter left Sagamore Hill with strong assurances that he will have the support of Colonel Roosevelt in his campaign fight for the United States senatorship.

Mr. Poindexter, after his visit with Colonel Roosevelt, said: "He is the same old president. The man I have worked with and loved, and I am still going to work with. He is just the same as ever. He is a wonderful leader, and he is still the leader. I am tremendously pleased with my talk with him. He must tell the details, if he wishes, of our conversation. Colonel Roosevelt and I and my associates have always worked together, and he assured me that we will continue together."

Congressman Poindexter represents the district from which Secretary Hallinger comes.

In speaking of the visit of Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Representative Poindexter and I went over together the political situation in the northwest. He assured me that he is in hearty sympathy with my conservation policies. Mr. Poindexter is a candidate for the position of United States senator and he is politically opposed to that wing of the party headed by Secretary Hallinger. Mr. Poindexter is a fine type of a man."

Washington.—Secretary Hallinger of the interior department, who returned to Washington from Beverly Wednesday, referred to a report from Oyster Bay that former President Roosevelt had espoused the cause of Representative Miles Poindexter as a candidate for the senate to succeed Senator Piles of Washington, and said:

"If the published report is true Mr. Roosevelt has been led astray by the deception of people who claim to be his friends." He added that he had taken no active part in the politics of Washington for a long time and denied that he headed the party in that state or any wing of it.

"I do not consider Mr. Poindexter a Republican," he continued, "but a rank Socialist or, rather, if he is not one he will be one soon."

TAFT TO TAKE YACHT CRUISE

President Will Extend Vacation Ten Days and Make Trip Along Maine Coast.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft decided Thursday that at the end of his ten days' vacation he will take a ten days' cruise in the naval yacht Mayflower for the purpose of resting up. The cruise will start on July 18, on which date, donning the uniform of commander-in-chief of the navy, which, by the way, is the same as that of commander-in-chief of the army and president, Mr. Taft, accompanied by his family, will board the Mayflower and weigh anchor for Bar Harbor and other summer ports of call on the Maine coast.

Bar Harbor will be the base from which short trips will be made to nearby points. The party will sleep on board the yacht at night, but will probably go ashore at various places where the golfing looks good.

A convoy will probably follow the Mayflower, as it is regarded as too great a risk to have the president go to sea without assistance being in easy reach in case of accident.

BEGINS AN INFAMOUS RULE

Nicaragua Adopts Reconcentration Policy Under Which, for Years, Spaniards Governed Cuba.

Washington.—The state department is informed that Nicaragua has begun the reconcentration policy which made Spanish rule in Cuba so infamous.

The department has the text of an order issued by Sebastiana Ballinas of the department of Granada, which commands "all the inhabitants of the Monibaco Ridge to assemble within twenty-four hours in Granada, without distinction of age or sex."

Persons not complying will be "regarded as revolutionists and treated as such." That is, if General Ballinas thinks fit he may shoot them or starve them into submission. The people of this ridge are anti-Madriz and they are to be crushed in the most barbarous manner.

Normal Corn Crop in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who spoke at Ames, said that Iowa would have a normal crop and that oats looked safe.

Carson Will Go Abroad.

Washington.—Maj. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, has been selected to go abroad to look into the general trade conditions and opportunities for nine American manufacturers.

Treasury Gets New Building.

Washington.—Plans have been completed by the supervising architect of the treasury for a new building for the bureau of engraving and printing which is to cost \$1,750,000.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

KENTUCKY'S DEFICIT GROWS.

Increase in 1910 Revenues Will Help Pay Indebtedness.

Frankfort, Ky.—The receipts of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, show a decrease of \$181,000 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The receipts as totaled in the office of State Treasurer Farley for 1909 were \$6,838,830.09, while for 1910 the receipts were \$6,657,598.63.

The expenditures for 1910 were \$7,439,777.76, which is \$977,006.34 more money spent during this year than was received. The deficit last year was only \$194,806.21, so that the present administration appears to be getting further into debt each year. This deficit, however, is accounted for by the fact that the legislature met this year and appropriations were made in large amounts. It cost about \$1,500 a day to run the legislature.

It was generally believed that there would be more money collected this year than last. There will be an increase in revenue, however, this year of nearly \$600,000 over last year, and the large debt now against the state will be partly liquidated.

DEPENDS ON OPINION.

Attorney General Asked to Decide Ownership of Land.

Frankfort, Ky.—Atty. Gen. Breathitt has been asked by Mrs. Shirley Shackelford, of New York, to give his opinion as to whether a land patent granted by the governor of Virginia, and which by mistake never was filed for registration in Kentucky, may be filed now in the land office.

Mrs. Shackelford claims that she is an heir to the Alexander Walcott estate, among whose assets was a patent for 152,000 acres of land in Eastern Kentucky, under which lies millions of tons of coal. This land lies in Letcher and the adjoining counties. The court of appeals has decided that the land may have been granted on, but that the Virginia land grants hold good.

CHILD COMMITS SUICIDE.

Surrounded by Her Doll and Doll Clothes.

Louisville, Ky.—Lying on a couch in her room with her doll and doll clothes at her head, 11-year-old Laura Dick fired a bullet through her heart and died instantly.

Deputy Coroner William Kammerer, after viewing the body, pronounced it a case of suicide. There were no eye-witnesses, and the family is inclined to the theory of accident, though circumstances support the view of the coroner.

The explanation of the deed is that the child was of an unusually sensitive nature, that she read and brooded a great deal and became morbid. She having neglected to attend to some housework, her mother had chided her.

WILL ELEVATE THE TRACKS.

Ordinance Introduced and Work Will Cost \$300,000.

Louisville, Ky.—An ordinance providing for the erection of elevated tracks from the C. & O. yards to a junction of the L. & N. in Louisville, at a cost of \$300,000, was submitted to the board of public works by M. L. Akers, vice president of the Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co. Several years ago an ordinance was passed by the general council for the erection of a trestle connecting the Big Four lines with the L. & N. Railroad at a cost of \$200,000. Work on this trestle has not begun as yet.

Mr. Akers announced that the work on both projects will begin as soon as the ordinance submitted by him is passed by the general council.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE.

Frankfort.—State Superintendent of Public Institutions Regenstein will soon appoint an inspector of the high schools, an inspector of the rural schools and a secretary of the state school improvement league. Dr. Wickliffe House, secretary of the general educational board, had a conference with Regenstein regarding the matter. These men will go from school to school, take notes on the conditions and report to the general educational board.

Louisville.—Ordinances were introduced at a meeting of the general council calling for a permit to merge the interests of the various lighting and heat companies of Louisville, and the granting of a franchise. The ordinances provide for the retention by the city of \$100,000 of the preferred stock of the Louisville Gas Co. with a permanent guarantee of 6 per cent on its holdings. In addition the promoters of the merger agree to pay to the city annually for a period of 30 years the sum of \$5,000 in the event the franchise is granted.

CROPS ARE BEHIND

Excessive Rains and Drouths Reported at Frankfort.

Much Wheat Remains to Be Harvested—Corn Outlook Is Somewhat Discouraging.

Frankfort.—While most of the counties in the state have had too much rain during June, there are some sections of Kentucky where no rain has fallen since the latter part of May and the crops suffered for lack of moisture. But most of the state has had more rain than is needed and the crops have suffered greatly, being backward, according to the crop report for the month of June, as prepared by M. C. Rankin, commissioner of agriculture. The report shows that for this season of the year all crops are behind. The following is the report:

Wheat.—One of the best crops of wheat that has been raised in Kentucky for many years is shown and a larger acreage is shown. The reports show that this crop has suffered less from excessive rains and cool weather than almost any other crop, and, with plenty of sunshine and dry weather for harvesting the crop, the farmers will derive more from the present crop than from any crop for many years. The condition shows a percentage for the whole state of 94.

Potatoes.—The early potatoes are fine, and a large acreage of both early and late has been planted. The reports show for the whole state a condition of 95 per cent.

Clover and Alfalfa.—Clover, like oats, has suffered little from excessive rains, except for damage done while harvesting. The yield per acre promises to be exceptionally good.

As for the alfalfa, the condition is good where it has been tried and a stand secured.

Cow Peas.—The interest in growing cow peas in the state is on the increase, and we can not see why every farmer should not realize the great benefits to be derived from the growing of cow peas not only as an excellent hay crop, but as a soil restorer and as a maintainer of soil fertility.

Bluegrass.—Bluegrass seed has been shipped, and there was a large amount of seed. There seems to have been quite a supply of seed and a great demand for it.

During the first part of June there was a great deal of rain, and crops were very backward, but about the 10th of the month there was a pretty weather and sunshine which was badly needed, and it did much good for the crops. The latter part of the month has been rainy, which has stopped plowing and interfering with harvesting to a great extent. In some localities during the month there has been some hail, which has damaged some of the crops a little, and in some other parts of the state high water has caused much loss. All crops at the last of the month are backward for this time of the year. Reports from a number of counties in the state indicate that rains have been locally and there are many parts of counties that have not had any rain since the latter part of May. The rain since the latter part of May, the local weather bureau shows that there was nearly twice the amount of rain during the month of June as compared with the month of May, that of June being 5.29 and that of May being a little more than 3 inches.

Wheat.—There remains much wheat to be cut. Some fields are very irregular and some fields that looked badly three weeks ago have turned out fairly well. The rust has affected the wheat but little, and no reports of "scab" have been made, and there were at this time last year. The condition of wheat as shown by the reports is 90 per cent of an average crop.

Corn.—Corn throughout the state is somewhat discouraging, and is at least 10 to 15 days late. The cool, rainy weather has retarded the growth of the early planted corn considerably, causing a great deal of it to be planted the second time, and the condition shows an average of 54 per cent at the present time, which is considerably lower than an average crop of preceding years.

Fruit.—On account of the warm March and the frost and cold weather in April, in connection with the heavy rains beating off the bloom of the trees, there is practically but 40 per cent of a full fruit this year. The early apples in many places have done fairly well, but many were worm-eaten and fell off trees before maturity. There are not many late apples, they suffering most from the climatic changes from which the early apples were exempt. Some of the counties showing a good apple crop are Harlan, Hickman and Muhlenberg. The peach crop reports show about one-half of a crop. Caldwell, Crittenden, Graves and Muhlenberg counties are good.

Poultry.—Eggs are worth an average price throughout the state of 10 cents per dozen. Poultry ranges from 9 to 10 cents per pound. Hot weather and heavy storms have caused a great destruction of the smaller chickens and loss through disease.

Live Stock.—The average price of horses throughout the state is \$125 per head. Cattle range in price \$15 per head. Cattle 4 cents per pound, sheep 4 cents per pound. Hogs are still high, an average of 8 cents per pound, and in some places they are selling from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Kentucky Intelligence

Richmond.—E. G. McWhorter came to Richmond and surrendered after fatally shooting his brother-in-law, Col. Tibbels, in a quarrel over partnership in a wheat crop. The shooting took place near Baldwin.

Louisville.—Through an exchange of stock the Southern National bank took over the assets and good will of the Third National bank. The deal involves the transfer of \$2,700,000 in assets of the Third National. The capital stock of the Southern National bank, which now is \$250,000, will be increased to \$500,000.

Georgetown.—Daisy Graham, of Seattle, Wash., is trying to interest local heirs of Judge Innes estate in the suit brought against the state of Kentucky for the old \$500,000 capitol site. The original deed for this property specified that the property should revert to the Innes estate should the capitol be changed.

Butler.—Harvey Huffman, United States mail carrier and prominent young man, was married to Miss Jessie Yelton, daughter of a well-known citizen of Butler, at the home of Rev. Jackson, in Covington.

Bellvue.—J. W. Knowlden, arrested for passing a worthless check on Daniel Madden, was bound over to the grand jury. Knowlden was arrested in the Odd Fellows' building, Cincinnati, by Officer Harrold and turned over to Chief Seltzer and Officer Dresselhaus. He agreed to accompany the officers to this state without requisition papers.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

POSSES HUNT FOR BODY.

Kentuckian Believed to Have Succeeded After Stabbing Children.

Louisville, Ky.—Posses of citizens are scouring the country in the vicinity of Jeffersontown in search of the body of Frank Romine, a well-known fruit grower, who is charged with stabbing his daughter and son at his home, near Jeffersontown.

It is the general belief that Romine has committed suicide. Romine, it is said, attacked his aged mother with a carving knife because she interfered when he romanced with his son. Mary, the 16-year-old daughter, rushed in between the father and the grandmother, grasped the keen blade of the knife and prevented the blow from striking the grandmother.

USED REVOLVER AND ACID.

Kentuckian Attempted Suicide on Anniversary of Wife's Death.

Louisville, Ky.—Lying across the grave of his wife, who died one year ago, Martin Mesmer, 41, shot himself through the breast with a 38-caliber revolver and drank carbolic acid in St. Michael's cemetery. The man was sent to the city hospital, where the hospital physicians do not entertain any hope of his recovery. The bullet pierced the left lung and grazed the heart.

Mesmer left home with flowers for his wife's grave. An envelope was found lying near Mesmer. It was sealed and bore the inscription: "In memory of Martin William Mesmer."

Mesmer's five children are in an orphan asylum.

PROMINENT BONIFACE DEAD.

Frankfort, Ky.—Pat O'Brien, the proprietor of the Frankfort hotel, died at his room in the hotel after an illness that lasted for many months. His first serious illness was early last fall.

He had some serious kidney trouble that could not be cured, and after several attacks about two weeks ago his condition became so serious that physicians gave up all hope.

He had been a resident of Woodford county for several years before he moved to Frankfort and took charge of the Frankfort hotel and made for himself an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing in all his business ventures.

He is survived by his wife and two sons. His uncle, Peter King, to whom he was very devoted, died a few days ago in New York. The funeral was in Louisville.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Bettie Lanckart and daughter, Susie, had a narrow escape from death in a peculiar manner.

During the heavy rain Mrs. Lanckart heard water rushing into the cellar under her residence and with her daughter went with a lighted lamp to reconnoiter.

There was some carbon in the cellar which had been submerged by the water. This formed a gas, somewhat like mine damp, and as soon as the women entered with the lamp there was an explosion.

Both women were stunned and badly burned about the head and face. The noise of the explosion, however, attracted Mr. Lanckart and others and the women were rescued.

LONG LIFE ENDS.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—The Hon. William F. Bond, one of Anderson county's oldest citizens, died here from a complication of diseases. He was born here September 23, 1826, and lived here all of his life.

He joined the celebrated "Salt River Tigers," the heroes of Buena Vista, and fought throughout the Mexican war.

In 1871 he represented Anderson county in the state legislature.

In 1849 he was married to Miss Susan Planks, 11 children being born to them, ten of whom are living. Funeral services were held at his home, after which he was interred in the Lawrenceburg cemetery.

Louisville.—There was a dangerous blaze in the tunnel under the Louisville & Nashville tracks, and a dozen or more workmen barely escaped with their lives. The framework ignited and the fire spread to all parts of the tunnel.

Frankfort.—An opinion of Judge Cochran was filed in the Eastern Kentucky federal court here, in which he decides that the state must pay the cost in the suit between the state railroad commission and the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which was decided by the supreme court and was held that the state railroad commission could not fix the rates for the railroads in Kentucky. The cost amounts to \$6,837.95. An allowance is made Samuel H. Stone for the services he rendered in taking the depositions in the suit.

The Commonwealth

Princeton.—John Riley was placed in jail here charged with shooting and killing his brother, Edward, in a quarrel, on the farm of John.

Louisville.—Mayor William O. Head announced that the exhibition of the Johnson-Jeffries boxing fight pictures would be prohibited in Louisville. The mayor says he fears race riots.

Louisville.—Two girls, aged about 15 years, were drowned in Big Sandy river at Warfield, Ky. One was a daughter of John Ferguson. They were boat riding and the boat was upset.

Lebanon, Ky.—Mrs. Eusebia Phillips, aged 73 years, wife of the late J. G. Phillips, died at her home here of a complication of troubles. She had been in poor health for some time and recently suffered a severe attack of pneumonia.

Franklin, Ky.—J. D. Roberson received a message from British Columbia announcing the death of his brother-in-law, W. S. Sullivan, who left this section thirteen years ago for Alaska. The remains were shipped to Macon county, Tennessee, his old home, for burial.

Owensboro, Ky.—Will Haeley, aged 4 years, a farmer, was drowned in Green river, near Livermore. The body was recovered and taken to island for burial. His wife and three children survive. Haeley was last seen in a skiff.

Lexington.—County Judge Scott completed the work of redistricting the county and city into voting precincts, on which he has been engaged several weeks. The new voting map will show 50 precincts, 33 of which will be in the city and 17 in the county. This is an increase of seven in the city and two in the county.

Hickman.—The railroad agent here and the express agent both refused to ship "Gip," the monster 320-pound boa constrictor snake carried by a carnival company, which has been showing here, and they were compelled to have him hauled over land by livery stable rig to Columbus, their next stop.

Bowling Green.—Prof. W. A. White, head of the State Normal school, brought suit for divorce against his wife, alleging abandonment. Both are prominent socially, and the suit came as a surprise. Prof. White is teaching in the Chicago university for the summer, while Mrs. White is visiting in the east.

Lexington.—George Crawford, alias George Withrow, a negro, who escaped from the Frankfort penitentiary December 6, 1902, was arrested here and returned to the prison. Crawford was recognized while walking along the street by Detective Henry Baker, who at the time of the escape was a guard at the prison.

Louisville.—Zacharia Taylor Whipple, 64, a veteran riverman, died at the marine hospital of Bright's disease. Mr. Whipple lived here all of his life, and for 50 years worked on different boats in the Ohio river, retiring about a year ago. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, a son and brother.

Harrodsburg.—William Winkle has filed suit in the Mercer circuit court against the C. & O. & T. P. Railway for \$2,000, alleging that a train of the defendant company set his barn on fire, destroying it. The barn, it is alleged, at the time it was burned, contained 300 barrels of corn, farming implements and a mule.

Lexington.—Mrs. Mary L. Gunn, wife of W. A. Gunn, and who was one of the oldest and best known women of Lexington, died at the family residence, 553 South Mill street, after a protracted illness. She was 77 years old and only a few months ago she and her husband celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Marion.—At Burkesville Carl Stanley, a white man, and Hoover Bates, a negro, broke jail and made their escape. Stanley is under indictment, charged with cutting with intent to kill. This is his second escape from jail. He was captured only a few days ago after having made his first escape. The negro is charged with attempted criminal assault.

Harrodsburg.—The will of Judge W. Con Bell, who was killed recently in a street car accident at Seattle, Wash., was probated in the county court here. He directs that all his property be converted into cash as soon as practicable, and divided one-fourth to his mother, Mrs. T. C. Bell, and three-fourths to his wife during her widowhood.

Louisville.—Tottering along the road, almost exhausted from the loss of blood, Harold Wright was found by James McAllister, a farmer of South Park. Wright was carrying his coat over his stub of arm, which, he stated, had been cut off when he fell from a freight train. How long he had been wandering alone in his helpless condition could not be learned, as Wright lapsed into unconsciousness. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Owensboro.—An order has been entered in the county court for the holding of an election for coroner of Daviess county in November to fill the vacancy caused by the death of N. M. Lancaster. The county judge will appoint a special coroner during the intervening time.

Louisville.—Judge Evans, in the federal court, overruled the motion of W. D. Fitch and others for a receiver for the Green River Coal Mining Co. The complainants contended that the mines are being mismanaged. Judge Evans said he did not see the necessity of a receiver.

REVIEW OF TRADE

From Some Centers Satisfactory Reports Are Received—Lack of Buoyancy in Important Industries.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: "From several of the important trade centers very satisfactory reports as to general business are received. But, on the other hand, there is an entire lack of buoyancy in several of the important industries. All the markets now pivot on the crop reports."

"Quiet conditions in iron and steel are to be expected at this season, industrial plants following the usual custom of shutting down for inventories and repairs during the early part of July. In some instances, and particularly in the Chicago district, steel mills remain open because orders booked are sufficiently numerous to afford employment through the year."

"Extensive curtailment of production, amounting in many instances to the complete closing of large plants, is noted in textile lines, and cotton manufacturing plants anticipate continued shutting down until the cotton comes to hand or prices fall materially lower. The demand for merchandise at first hands is very limited."

Spring lines in cotton are attracting more attention, and underwear and hosiery houses are doing a better business. In woolen goods buying so far is on limited scale, many agents endeavoring to postpone an early opening to enable buyers to dispose of stocks on hand. Dress goods and men's wear mills have curtailed production sharply, and this is likely to continue more or less while the demand for staples is so quiet and unsettled."

"Some larger shoe orders are placed by visiting buyers in the Boston market. No improvement has developed in the demand for leather. Prices generally are weak and declining. Further declines have occurred in nearly all varieties of hides and tanners are operating more freely."

"The customary midsummer dullness prevails at Louisville, although fair activity is noted in some directions. Retail trade is quite good at Cincinnati, and wholesale houses report remarkable activity in dry goods, with a brisk demand for summer merchandise. Footwear is fairly active and most other lines are doing well, although quiet continues in pig iron."

"Bank clearings for the first week of July show substantial gains over preceding years at nearly all cities, and reflect heavy half-yearly settlements through the banks, total exchanges for the week at all leading cities in the United States being \$3,022,502,468, 11.2 per cent larger than in the corresponding week a year ago. The gains are well distributed, but are most noteworthy at Philadelphia, Baltimore and most cities in the west. Losses appear only at Cincinnati and New Orleans."

New York.—Bradstreet's weekly report contains the following:

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 7 were 182, against 196 last week, 182 in the like week of 1909, 246 in 1908, 185 in 1907 and 143 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 16, against 27 last week and 27 in the corresponding week of 1909.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 7, aggregate 1,563,775 bush, against 1,531,177 bush last week and 1,412,613 bush this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 190,072 bush, against 114,169 bush last week and 47,418 bush in 1909.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous. Apples—Early Harvest \$2.75a3.00 bbl. Beans—Wax \$1.50 per hamper. Cabbage—Kentucky 50c bbl. Cauliflower—\$1.50 a1.75 a basket. Cucumbers—\$1.50 a box. Dewberries—\$3a3.25 a bu. Lettuce—New Orleans \$1.25a1.50 a bbl. curly 75c per lb. Peaches—Georgia \$1.75a2 a crate. Potatoes—New \$2.25 2.50 bbl. 30c a1 bu. Michigan 30a35c. Sweet potatoes—Jersey \$4 a bbl. Peas—New \$1.25 a bu. Plums—\$1.25a1.50 a box. Raspberries—Black \$3a3.25 a crate. Red \$2.75a3 a crate. String Beans—75c a hamper. Watermelons—25a30c each. Poultry—Heavy hens 13c a lb, roosters 9c, spring chickens 11c a lb and over 18c, ducks 4 lbs and over 10c, spring ducks, 3 lbs and over 12a 13c, turkeys, 8 lbs and over 16c a lb, geese 6a7c.

Cincinnati Grain. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.08a1.10, No. 3 red \$1a1.05, No. 4 red \$1a95c. Corn—No. 2 white \$1a67c, No. 4 white \$1a65c, No. 3 yellow \$2a62c, No. 4 yellow \$2a61c, No. 2 mixed \$2a 63c, No. 3 mixed \$2a62c, yellow ear \$1a65c, mixed ear \$1a68c, white ear \$1a67c. Oats—No. 3 white \$2a42c, standard white \$2a41c, No. 3 mixed \$2a40c, barley—No. 3 69a73c, No. 3 spring \$7a75c. Rye—No. 2 80a83c, No. 3 73a75c. Malt—Spring barley 80 a83c, low grade 78a80c.

Cincinnati Live Stock. Cattle—Shippers \$6.15a7.15, butcher steers, extra \$6.25a7.25, good to choice \$5.50a6.25, heifers, extra \$6a6.10, common to fair \$5a5.5, cows, extra \$5.25a 5.50, common to fair \$4a4.25, canners \$2a3. Bulls—Bologna \$3.75a4.50, fat bulls \$5a5.50. Calves—Extra \$9, common and large \$4a7.25. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.20a 9.25, mixed packers \$9.15a9.25, light shippers \$9.50a9.60, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9.25a9.60. Sheep—Extra \$4.15a 4.25, good to choice \$3.50a4.10, common to fair \$2a2.25. Lambs—Extra \$7.60a 7.75, good to choice \$6.25a7.50, common to fair \$4a6, yearlings \$4a5.25, stock ewes \$1a4.75, extra \$5.



BARRED FROM NORTHLAND

Alcohol Is Not Allowed to Be Sold Along the Coast of Labrador—Many of Its Ill Effects.

"Alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which we are working," says Dr. Grenfell, a famous physician who is working among the Eskimos; "but so surely as it comes an ill-lit sale begins, one sees its evil results as quickly as if, instead of alcohol it had been the germ of diphtheria or smallpox. Lying at my anchorage in Labrador harbors, women have come off the ship after dark, secretly, for fear of being seen, to ask me for God's sake to try and prevent its being sold near them, as their sons and husbands were being debauched, and even their girls were in danger."

"I have seen it come among the Eskimos. It kills our native as arsenic kills flies, and it robs them of everything that would differentiate them as human beings from the beasts."

"Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man the poor, debauched creature that all the world has seen alcohol create."

"I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a 'little alcohol.' I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take a 'drop of alcohol' at sea and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly in honest men by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire."

"I have been doctoring sick men and women of every kind, and I have found that I can use other drugs of which we know the exact action and which we can control absolutely with greater accuracy in cases of necessity for stimulating the heart. I contend we can get just as good results without it, and I always fear its power to create a desire for itself. It is not necessary for happiness, for I have known no set of men happier and enjoying their lives more than the crews of my own vessel, and the many, many fishermen who, like ourselves, neither touch, taste nor handle it."

ABSTINENCE MAKES BIG GAINS

In No Country in World Has Cause of Temperance Made Better Progress Than England.

The progress of abstinence from intoxicants in Great Britain may be seen in the report of the temperance organizations connected with the Free Church union. Thirty years ago out of 2,560 such ministers only 700, or about one-third, were abstainers. Today there are 2,670 abstainers out of a total of 2,963 ministers, or seven-eighths of the whole. Out of 59 young men newly entering the ministry 57 were found to be teetotalers and 44 of these had never known the taste of drink. In no country in the world has the progress of total abstinence among ministers been more marked and more rapid than in Great Britain, where the present archbishop of Canterbury is an active friend of temperance in church, society and state, says Interior. Addressing a recent meeting in Liverpool Lord Charles Bessford, from his youth a member of the British navy and now standing at its head, said that 46 years ago he came to Liverpool with a squadron which the city entertained. Out of 4,000 men who went ashore that year not over 300 returned to their ships sober, and 1,500 were left in the hands of the police. Two years ago Lord Bessford said he brought a fleet to the same city, and out of 3,000 men who went ashore not over three failed to report fit for duty when the shore leave expired. Admiral Bessford attributed the change to various causes, not the least being the gracious influence of Christian women who followed with their prayers and temperance literature the navy round the world. The address of the British admiral stands in marked contrast with that of an American admiral who has recently expressed the fear that sober Americans will prove "mollycoddles."

Governor Hoch on Temperance. Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas is sanguine of the complete success of temperance throughout the country. At a recent meeting in Chicago he delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "There is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of the saloon. As soon as the Middlefield bill, or some other like it, gets through congress, to make shipments of liquor into dry territory contraband, the remaining great obstacle to temperance will be removed."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY GREENHALL

Greenhall, July 11.—Jas H. Sandlin and daughter were visiting J. N. Smith the past week.—The farmers are much behind with their work on account of the continued wet weather. We have had a good rain every day for over a week. The soil is too wet to work all the time, but growing crops are looking well.—Arch Chestnut of Chestnutburg, visited J. P. Wilson Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Julie Crouch, wife of Steve Crouch who has been in Whiteita, Kan., a few months returned home Monday.—It is reported that Luther Brown and wife separated Friday. She left the same day for Heaverville to make her home with her parents. She was a daughter of Jobe Evans. Luther, better known as Bunk moved his household stuff etc., to his father's home. After he gets through with his crop he says he will go west. We are sorry that this should have occurred.—School begins at Hickory Flat next Monday with Mrs. Cynthia Flannery as teacher.—Leander Blingham passed thru yesterday on his way to Royal Oak where he will begin school today.—Wet weather yet continues and much wheat is damaged in the shock. Mrs. Martha Short, daughter of Harvey Gibson, and children will be at East Bernstadt some time this week on her way back to her father who lives at Sturgeon.—The tobacco crops thru this part are looking well.—W. R. Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, J. H. Jones and James Hamilton have bought a new threshing machine. Now if some party would begin a new roller mill, there would be much more wheat and oats raised and thousands of dollars saved.—J. N. Smith is going into the hog business and from the addition to his herd the past week we feel sure he will be successful.

Privett, July 9.—We had another tide on the 8th which caused much damage here.—The Rev. Mr. DeYoung of Chicago will preach at Gray Hawk Sunday evening July 24th.—Several of the teachers in this vicinity begin their school on the 11th. We wish them good success.—Messrs. Aron Peters and Bob Anderson attended church at Canons chapel Sunday.—Mr. Silas Sparlock has two children very sick with scarlet fever.—Mr. Willie Jones gave a social last Saturday night to a number of friends. All report a nice time.—Mr. and Mrs. Billie Hamilton made a business trip to Birch Lick last week.

Hurley, July 11.—The Rev. G. B. Bowman filled his regular appointment at Indian Creek Saturday.—Mr. John Wilson visited his sister Mrs. John McCollum Saturday night.—Mr. W. H. Gabbard was at Sand Gap Sunday.—Mrs. G. W. McCollum is very sick.—Messrs. David and Geo. Gabbard were at Horse Lick last week on business.—Jake Gabbard is carrying the mail now.—Mrs. W. M. Isaacs visited at Pat Gabbard's Saturday night.—Messrs. Ben Gabbard and Amos McCollum started for Illinois Saturday.

Annyville, July 11.—Mrs. W. A. Worthington, who has been visiting in Chicago, Ill., and in Holland, Mich., made her return home last Saturday. Every one was pleased to see her back again.—Mr. D. H. King is still very poorly.—Mr. R. H. Johnston begins his school at Green Hill today.—Mr. D. S. Smith and Mrs. Charley Smith attended church here Sunday. Mr. Smith preached an interesting sermon.—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rader

went to Mt. Vernon Saturday to attend the institute this week.—Miss Emma Jones and Miss Lucy Bales attended church at Annyville Sunday.—Mr. Fred Jones and Mr. Isaac Bales attended church here Sunday.—Miss Mollie Johnston who has been visiting friends and relatives at Berea for the last week has returned home.—Mr. F. J. Johnston has gone to Breathitt County to see his sister who is sick.—Mr. P. Cope from Ganger, Texas, is visiting his mother near here.—Mr. Max Nelson is spending his vacation here this summer with Mr. W. A. Worthington.—The public school begins this morning with 27 pupils, Leonard T. Medlock teacher.—The Christian Endeavor Society will meet every Sunday night at the new school building. It is progressing nicely. Mrs. Max Nelson will lead the meeting next Sunday night and we hope every one will come.—Mr. Berry Little of Moores Creek attended the Christian Endeavor here Sunday night.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY ROCKFORD

Rockford, July 11.—Everybody seems to be working here.—Wheat is most all cut but none stacked.—W. T. Linville's little son Howard, is sick with measles. Other cases exist in the neighborhood.—The little daughter of J. W. Todd is very sick.—J. E. Dalton and family were in this locality visiting friends.—Mrs. Polly Altman and niece from Richmond are visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Todd of Rockford.—There is much rain in this locality and corn is getting very little work, but it is growing just the same.—Dad Todd is some better. It seems natural to see him come to Rockford for his mail again.—W. J. Chasteen of Disputanta was in this neighborhood last week looking after his mail as agent for a woolen mill.—Mr. Dink Thomas and family visited his mother, M. J. Thomas Sunday.—J. J. Martin's family have measles.—Robert Bowman has purchased a farm near Conway.—L. A. Bowman and others had a nice race with their hounds Saturday night near Dad Todd's.

Snider, July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Guinn were in this vicinity Sunday.—Mrs. Francis Knuckles of Cartersville was buried in Fairview cemetery yesterday and a large crowd was present.—Mr. C. H. Smith and wife visited Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Edith Rucker of Hatt Sunday.—Mrs. N. J. Myrtle and wife visited Mrs. Robert Smith Sunday evening.—Mrs. Jim Taylor and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. Myrtle.—Misses Hattie and Bettie Poynter have gone to Mt. Vernon to attend the institute this week.—School at this place began last Monday with Hattie Poynter as teacher.

Boone, July 11.—Mrs. W. Knuckles died Saturday in the hospital in Berea. Her body was brought here and laid to rest at Fairview Sunday evening. A large crowd attended the funeral services.—Mr. J. H. Lambert and Geo. Wren made a business trip to Mt. Vernon one day last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kirby of Berea were in this vicinity last Sunday evening.—Mr. John Wren was a Berea visitor one day last week.—Mr. H. T. and Arthur Chasteen made a business trip to Berea on Saturday last.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert and Mr. and Mrs. Jess Wren were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd near Rockford Sunday.—Mrs. John Wren visited relatives on Clear Creek Sunday.—Mr. Barney Hiddle of Brindle Ridge was in this vicinity Saturday.—There will be meeting at Fairview church the first Sunday in August.—Mr. Geo.

Poynter of Livingood visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Dave Grant is out again after quite an illness.—Sunday school at Fairview is progressing nicely with Mrs. Daisy Lambert as superintendent.—The small child of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chasteen who has been quite sick is improving.—Mrs. James Grant who has been sick is some better.—Mrs. Woodall of Livingston was the guest of Mrs. Daisy Lambert last Saturday and Sunday.—Corn crops are looking fine in this section.

Conway, July 11.—Mr. Eddie Langford of Mt. Vernon has been visiting his sister Mrs. R. A. Dailey of this place.—L. A. Bowman and Chris Wood and J. H. Bowman have been attending court at Mt. Vernon.—Chas. Bowman seems to be improving.—Mrs. Pattle Brooks' baby has been very sick, but is some better now.—Mrs. C. Cayd of Berea has been visiting her parents at this place.—Mrs. Wm. Hayes continues about the same.—Mr. Elmer Williams is visiting his father at Brush Creek.—Misses Lee Sparkman, Rhoda Bowman and Mr. Skid Bowman attended Sunday school at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Mr. J. H. Bowman has about completed his tobacco barn.—There will be church at this place next Saturday night and Sunday morning.

MADISON COUNTY HARTS

Harts, July 11.—Mr. Daniel McQueen and family of Fayette County are visiting Mr. J. A. McQueen.—Miss Pearl McClure who has been to visit her grandfather in Indiana returned recently.—Mr. Forest Dowden has bought quite a nice rubber-tree buggy.—Mr. Preston Sexton and Miss Laura Pigg were quietly married at the home of the bride Thursday evening at 4 o'clock. They still remain at the home of Mr. Pigg. Mr. H. T. Jones officiated.—Mr. Rolly Davis and wife contemplate going to visit Mrs. Davis' brother in Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. D. G. Waddle.—Mr. J. W. VanWinkle is repairing our school house. These improvements help its looks considerably.—Mr. J. S. Swintford and wife went to Berea Sunday to visit friends.—Mr. G. T. Payne of Disputanta stayed with us Friday night on his way to Kirksville with a load of tobacco. He had about five thousand.—Mrs. Geo. Ames is visiting Mrs. Baker this week.—Mr. Sidney VanWinkle has gone to Ohio.—The Rev. McKay of Corbin preached at Harts Sunday evening.

ESTILL COUNTY LOCHIST BRANCH

Lochist Branch, July 11.—The school at this place taught by Mr. Elbridge Oglesby began Monday morning with several in attendance.—Preaching services were held here Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night with two additions to the church. Both were baptized Sunday morning by Bro. Lunsford.—Mrs. Patrick and children from Ohio have been visiting relatives at this place. Mrs. Patrick's old home was at this place and she was one who was baptized here Sunday. The other was Mr. Benjamin Powell.—We have \$12 pledged for a singing class to be taught here the latter part of August.—We have muddy roads here now and it still rains almost every day.—There is lots of work going on in this neighborhood. Farming, making staves, saw milling. Wages are fairly good, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.—Jno. A. Bicknell was in Berea last week on business.

CLAY COUNTY

We have on hand some \$10 sewing machines which can be bought for \$25 inside of 30 days.—We also wish to call your attention to our grocery line. We have meal for \$1.25 per bushel. You will find our prices on all groceries lower than elsewhere. Call and see Slusher Bros. Store at mouth of Jacks Creek.

D. S. Slusher, Manager. SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, July 7.—People are behind with their crops on account of wet weather.—A. L. Hoskins has been sick two weeks but has recovered and is able to work again.—Preaching services are to be held at Flat Creek Saturday and Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Everett Sizemore and others and a good attendance is expected.—Lester Tribler and wife who have been visiting relatives on Red Bird are expecting to return to their home at Kanawha City soon.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, July 8.—Rainy weather continues. There have been three tides in Sexton this week.—Mary A. Allen and children of Taft, are visiting relatives here this week.—Sunday school was organized at Spivy last Sunday.—John Baker is

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all the ages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for full particulars. Address: P. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

contemplating a tie job on Little Sexton this fall.—Andrew Maupin has bought Jas. Smith's poplar timber with the expectation of logging it.—P. B. May will speak at the Clark school to night in the interest of the Farmers' Union.—There are several men in here for Edwards.

OWSLEY COUNTY RICHTOWN

Richtown, July 9.—There has been a rain every day for a week and farmers are behind considerably with their work.—Harry Eversole, Jr., of South Fork was here Thursday.—Misses Lucy and Lida Wilson spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.—John P. Gabbard of Cow Creek is improving slowly from an attack of typhoid fever.—Henry Gabbard and wife were at Booneville last Tuesday.—Wm. Winters' children were at Booneville Tuesday.—Some of our citizens are planning to go into the logging business this fall and winter.—Wm. Reynolds and family expect to move to Montana next spring to live.—Abner Baker of Cow Creek is suffering considerably at present with a felon on his finger.—E. E. Gabbard of this place and Miss Myrtle Ward of Buckhorn were married last week, also Miss Belle Gabbard, of Cow Creek and Samuel Cornett of Hazard. We join to wish the new couples much success and happiness.—Chester Baker of this place and a student of Berea College in 1909 and 1910 met with the misfortune of falling out of an apple tree Friday, July 1st. He fell a distance of 29 feet striking on his left side, breaking his left arm just above the wrist rendering him unconscious for quite a while. A doctor was called from Booneville and splinted the broken arm and since that time he seems to be getting along as well as could be expected considering the distance he fell. We are sorry that Chester met with such a painful accident and hope he will soon be well.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, July 8.—Farmers are beginning to lay by their crops.—A fine young mare belonging to John Hudson died one day last week.—Grand Jury returned 33 indictments last week at Booneville.—A. B. Carmuck and wife visited friends at Blake Sunday.—Trey and Addison who were charged with house-breaking were sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.—Married at the bride home, Wm. Peters to Miss Flora Blake. May they have few troubles in life.—Success to Mr. Faulkner and our good newspaper The Citizen.—The little girl of W. B. Roberts fell from a mulberry tree and broke her arm recently.

LESLIE COUNTY HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Hyden, Ky.
We do a general banking business and solicit accounts of firms and individuals throughout eastern Kentucky. We are seeking new business and we are prepared to take care of it. A. B. Eversole, Pres. T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres., Thos. L. Gabbard, Cashier.

LAUREL COUNTY HOSKINTON

Hoskinton, July 6.—Small-pox is raging in this community. There are more than a dozen cases.—The little infant of Grafton Allen died with small-pox the other day. The bereaved family have the profoundest sympathy of the whole neighborhood.—Crops are in very bad condition.—Mr. Albert Hoskins just returned from Pineville, the other day with a load of merchandise for Hughes Morgan.—Mr. Boone Pace has just returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where he has been for the last three months working in a paper factory. He reports that wages are good in Hamilton.—The still worm has bitten a great many of our young men and continues to bite them usually on the Sabbath day causing many drunken carousals and fights. May the time come when this deadly demon shall be destroyed by the strong arm of law and justice.

NED MCHONE

Mr. Ned McHone, the Citizen's popular and well known agent, is now out canvassing and doing a general business for The Citizen. He will be glad to receive money for old subscriptions and also for renewals to the paper. When he visits your community call on him and have a

WE BUY WOOL HIDES AND FURS
Being Dealers, we can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference: any bank in Louisville. We furnish Wool Bags Free to our shippers. Write for price list. A. SABEL & SONS Established 1854. Louisville, Ky.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY
Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They Break up Colds, Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Teething, Diarrhoea, Headache and Stomach Troubles. They CURE NEVER FAIL. Sold by all Drug Stores, etc. Don't accept any substitutes. A trial package will be sent FREE to any mother who will address Allen S. Gilmont, Le Roy, N. Y.

talk with him.
If there is any misunderstanding as to your subscription, or any other matter, he will have it straightened out for you. We are well pleased with the work done by Mr. McHone in the past and hope that he may make many friends and meet with equal success on this trip.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE (Continued from First Page)

vision of our educational system. It has come to stay till surpassed by something looking the same way. It will outlive the theories about the inhabitants of Mars or the fuel of the Sun.

Our Institute has a value that can't be expressed in dollars and cents. The unregistered good exceeds the recorded good. It is the influence put in motion that goes on and on.

The Institute is the legitimate offspring of the republican principles of our government. It suggests a broad, democratic citizenship and a broad Christian unity.

One goal lies still ahead of us in Kentucky along educational lines. A goal which, when reached, will bring in its train untold good and innumerable blessings. I refer to an abstract intangible substance. Still it is little less important in education than spirit to the body. It is enthusiasm in popular education. I had my eyes opened last November when I visited the Central Ohio Teachers' Association at Toledo. Three thousand teachers, not a required gathering, only a part of the state. Three speakers from abroad; one from the University of Michigan, one from Toronto, Canada, one from Harvard. Have you heard that the Yankee is cold blooded? You would not have thought so if you could have seen and heard the hearty response and applause from that audience.

Then I turn to the depressing sight and sound of less than 300 teachers assembling last month for the Kentucky State Teachers' Association at Henderson.

Our education in general and our higher education in particular for years, was almost entirely in the hands of denominational schools. Even now most of the educational interest and enthusiasm centers around our denominational schools and colleges. Each and all have independent careers, with dim eyes and dull ears for educational movements that do not connect in some way with them individually. They often show much the same magnanimity as the old man who prayed for, "Me and my wife, my son, John and his wife, us four and no more." Such a condition interferes with the free sweep of popular education. Such conditions exist at the expense of unity in education or a real genuine democracy in education.

In our Institutes there is no Jew or Greek, no North, no South, no East, no West, no bond, no free. Here we have a little democracy. It is a required gathering. It is an open court where individuals yield individual notions to the combined wisdom of the organized whole; where co-operation, unification and rationalization rise above sectional and denominational interests for a higher Christianity and a broader patriotism.

Pres. Roosevelt in a letter to The World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh a few days ago urged the religious denominations to unite in their missionary efforts in Africa. This idea must win everywhere. So this idea of united effort in education must gain strength as the years go by. Our County Institute, is in line and it has been in line all the time. It is no fault of the system that it has accomplished so little.

The County Teachers' Institute represents the best we have in education. It must bring the strong arm of science and knowledge to the common and skilled pursuits of life. We

hall it as a benefactor. Teachers are admitted by certificates of qualification and good moral character.

In the Institute intellectual athletes meet on a common plane without social, political or religious handicap; local luminaries are softened and toned down in the presence of other luminaries, true worth is recognized that might otherwise have lain dormant or "wasted on the desert air;" and rank and riches find that the angel of destiny passes by the mansion and seeks a cabin in an obscure place for a boy or girl on whom to bestow special wisdom and grace. In the Institute influences start that echo and live and tell, days to come in the life and character of the boys and girls in the remote corners of the county and state. In the Institute the cob-webs are brushed from the brain of the old fog who believes that the world is flat and has four corners and "the sun do move." In the Institute we learn the lesson of a broader patriotism and a more genuine religious toleration.

Did you tell me that you got little or nothing out of the Institute? Shame on you. Some talk too much? Too much of address parade? The instructor puts his fodder too high? Say, fellow teacher, are you sick? Is your liver out of order? Are you inclined to be grouchy? Are you a chronic grumbler? Are you a sore-head who has soured on everything and finds fault but never suggests a better thing to take the place of the thing you criticized?

Stop your foolishness. Take something for your liver. Shake off that inertia—translated "laziness." Get note book. Dedicate it to the Teachers' Institute 1910. Make a note of methods, devices, experiences, stories, references, points, hints and helps of every kind.

If your instructor persists in sailing among the stars have some innocent fun out of him and bring him back to the earth at the same time. That a ten year old sun-burnt rustic knew how to do. His teacher was a Senior in College. He was carried away with his astronomy which he had just finished that spring in college, and persisted in lecturing the children of the country district school on his hobby—astronomy. On this particular day he was telling of the stars in the Milky Way. This led raised his hand and asked if he might ask a question. The teacher was pleased to find the boy so much interested. "Say teacher, has a cow got under teeth?" The teacher didn't know, but he took the hint and stopped talking about "astronomy" and applied himself to topics nearer the earth.

Let the teachers attending the Institute, keep in mind their own needs and the needs of their schools, and there will be no lack of interest and few complaints.

MISS ROBINSON'S VISIT

An interesting personal letter from Miss Robinson, who has been in W. Va., for a few weeks, and from whom we published a W. Va. letter two weeks ago, tells of her visit to the home of the Archers, who live on a fine farm on the east shore of the Ohio river but a short distance from Gallipolis.

Berea has had three representatives from the Archer family in her classes. Hegnald, Ernest and Elmer, and there are now at home three younger boys, Vernon, Charles and Wesley. The family is in great sorrow over the untimely death of Ernest while in school last spring, and it was for the purpose of conveying to them the sympathy of the school that Miss Robinson made the visit.

We are glad to announce that Miss Robinson has been greatly benefited by the treatment she has been taking while in Charleston. Her address for the remainder of the summer will be Wheeler Hall, Hanover, N. H.

FRIENDS LOOK HERE

For the next 60 days I am going to offer at cost everything in my store except groceries. This includes

Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, and in fact everything found in a general Store.

Now is the time to get bargains. Don't wait till after the sale. Come at once and get first choice. STORE AT MOUTH OF FLAT CREEK.

J. R. STEWART

Spring Creek, Kentucky

Something New In Kitchen Ware
The "1892" Pure Spun Aluminum Ware is rapidly coming into use for cooking purposes. It is taking the place of agate and enamel ware because while its first cost is a trifle more than ordinary ware, it is really much cheaper in the long run, as it is guaranteed for twenty-five years and will last practically a life time.
The genuine "1892" Ware, made only from pure SPUN (not cast) Aluminum, will not crack, scale, peel, break, scorch or burn.
It looks like silver but weighs only about one-quarter as much, is easily cleaned and handled, and will not rust, corrode or tarnish. Absolutely pure, non-poisonous and wholesome; saves money, time and doctor's bills.
Be sure you get the original and genuine ware stamped with the "1892" Cross. At your dealers.
P. SCOTT, Berea, Kentucky